

SUCCESSOR TO THRONE

Crown Prince Frederick William
Attracts German Interest.

Berlin, April 12.—Crown Prince Frederick William tonight proceeds to Vienna for the purpose of attending the next day's reception of the emperor's son-in-law, Prince Francis Joseph of Austria. During the crown prince's visit a number of festivities, lasting several days and including parades and a large court ball will be held in his honor.

Emperor Francis Joseph during his last stay in Berlin, and more recently at Munich, during the celebrations March 12, attending the eighteenth birthday of the prince regent at Bavaria, conceived an extraordinary affection for the crown prince, which he has since testified upon a number of occasions. The emperor of Austria especially pleased with the crown prince's modest, frank and unaffected bearing.

Shortly after the crown prince returns from Vienna he will go April 21 to Bonn on the Rhine, there to be entertained at the university. Emperor William, his father, will accompany him to Bonn. The crown prince will take place with solemn ceremonies. The emperor intends to stay several days at Bonn. The crown prince will stop at a hotel there, the villa which the emperor has bought from Professor Finkler and which has been thoroughly renovated, ready for company.

It is admitted in official circles that the majority of the indemnity claims have been formulated at Peking, but not all so it is impossible to estimate the amount of the total to be demanded. Officials deny that Dr. Steubel, formerly German consul general at Shanghai and now director of the colonial department, last month went to London to assist in expediting the conclusion of negotiations regarding the indemnity to be paid to Germany.

The statement published in the American press that Germany is making an exorbitant claim for indemnities is energetically denied by the representative of the Associated Press. That Germany's claim is below that of France or Russia.

The Rhine continues to rise and at Mannheim twenty-four feet of water is reported. The inhabitants of the Middle Rhine country are making preparations to escape the flood. The river Main is rising because of the continued rains in the lower Franconia district. The small town of Tolkenheim, near the emperor's estate at Echternach, will be deserted as a result of troops as a result of the flood when he is at Echternach.

The German authorities have been making extensive trials and experiments since March 1, near Lindau, on Lake Constance, with a new submarine torpedo boat. The inventor, who is a civil engineer named Gurt, of the navy department, preserves silence concerning the result of the tests, but it is asserted that the trials have been so far successful. From official statistics it is learned that this among adults in Prussia is decreasing, while juvenile crime is increasing. One-fourth of the criminals sentenced in Prussia were drunkards, and of 5,000 men in the penitentiaries, 1,100 were fools.

An inquiry made among the results of the German army by a number of officers showed the existence of great ignorance among the majority of these results regarding public personnel and events. Out of seventy-eight recruits from various parts of Prussia, twenty-one could not read, and the emperor, who is as gay and energetic as his father, while the Kaiser Zeitung maintains the contrary. The newspapers called him the emperor and are working their articles so as to appeal to the emperor himself for a decision of the controversy.

BUTTE MINES CLOSED BY LABOR TROUBLES

Butte, Mont., April 12.—A special to the Miner from Anaconda says: Six weeks ago 60 members of the Machinists union, employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining company at this place, went on strike for a nine-hour day at 45 cents an hour. Today there are 400 men affected by the trouble, with indications pointing to a prolonged struggle. The Machinists union has joined the strikers and as a result the foundry department of the Anaconda company has been shut down.

Since the strikers' interview with President Sullivan of the Anaconda mining properties in which they were told that more concessions would be offered, the union men have assumed a more aggressive attitude and as a consequence the machinists employed by the Anaconda have struck this morning. The machinists employed by the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific railway have made similar demands and submitted an ultimatum to the Anaconda company.

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COMPLETE DETAILS OF PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY

WESTERN HORSE SHOW MEETINGS

Schedule of Events for the Coming Season.

LOCAL SHOW IN AUGUST

Programme for 1901 is the Best in the History of the Sport.

Denver, April 12.—Representatives of local horse show associations from many cities of the south and west met this evening at the Brown Palace hotel and organized the Southern Western Horse Show circuit association. The following board of governors was chosen:

Eugene May, New Orleans, Harry P. Johnston, Memphis, Frank Fellows, Springfield, Mo., J. M. Wells, Jefferson City, Mo., E. A. Thayer, Cheyenne, Wyo., George Demard, Colorado Springs, Dr. Sherman Williams, Denver, R. L. Mills, Des Moines, Ia., J. D. Ottumwa, La. W. T. Van Buren, St. Louis, Mo., and John R. Gentry, St. Joseph, Mo.

C. E. Stubbins, of Denver, was elected President, George L. Golding, Denver, vice president and George E. Palmer, Idaho Springs, Colo., secretary and treasurer.

The duties assigned for the various cities included are as follows:

New Orleans, May 1 to 4, Memphis, Tenn., May 5 to 11, Springfield, Mo., May 12 to 18, Kansas City, Mo., open air, May 19, Jefferson City, Mo., July 2 to 4, Colorado Springs, Colo., July 21 to 23, Denver, September 3 to 5, Des Moines, Ia., September 10 to 14, Ottumwa, La., September 17 to 20, St. Louis, Mo., October 1 to 5, Kansas City, Mo., October 12 to 16, St. Joseph, Mo., October 23 to November 2.

WHAT'S DOING IN FLORENCE

New Aldermen Take Office Monday—City Reservoir is Nearly Completed.

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, April 12.—The body of J. P. Allen, who was killed in the rock slide at Adelaide Thursday night will be interred in Highland cemetery tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be under the direction of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and local lodge of the Red Men.

The new board of city aldermen will be sworn in Monday evening. The board is John McHenry, John McDonald, alderman first ward; Tom Blunt and H. L. Rice, aldermen second ward; and Fred Williams, alderman third ward. One of the hooovers from last term, Oliver Leigh, who is now in Oregon, has tendered his resignation and this leaves a vacancy which will not be filled until Monday night.

Amos Moore of the Portland Cement company has just returned from a trip to the east. After remaining in the city until Monday he will depart for Washington. Mr. Moore will be at one high arrangement looking to the construction of a million dollar cement plant on the Pacific coast, probably not far from San Francisco.

Miss Mary Lyons, a native of Jerusalem, will deliver an address at the M. E. church tomorrow evening. The place of safety where doctors attend to them. Of all those injured, J. McClure of Altman, is the only one in a serious condition. He is at the Sisters' hospital and has a good chance for recovery.

It was the car "Grace" that about three years ago made a runaway dash from the summit of Gold Hill. At that time it struck the car "Cement" that was ascending the hill and the impact, although starting the latter to wreck, did not stop it. The "Cement" swept down Poverty gulch at lightning speed and jumped the track at the same curve that the "Grace" jumped today. Although traveling at a high rate of speed, there were no fatalities and all the passengers jumped in time.

The damage to the car today will reach \$200.

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PARTY PERSONNEL

Route Is Via Glenwood Through Royal Gorge to Denver.

THEN TO COLORADO SPRINGS

Greater Part of Two Days Will Be Spent Here—Journey Resumed Via Pueblo Where Short Stop Will Be Made.

Washington, April 12.—The president, Mrs. McKinley and party will leave Washington by the Southern railway Monday morning, April 29, at 10:30 o'clock for a tour to the Pacific coast, and return, covering a period of between six and seven weeks. They will have a train, consisting of a private car for the president and Mrs. McKinley, two Pullman compartment cars, two Pullman sleepers, a dining car, a combination car, Col. S. S. Hagen, personal agent of the Southern railway, will accompany the party from here to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to Portland, Ore. The party will be accompanied by the Southern railway passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific.

The members of the cabinet will accompany the president, with the exception of Secretary Tager, and Root, and Attorney General Knox, the personnel including Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Postmaster General Smith and Miss Smith, secretary and Mrs. Long, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock, and Secretary and Miss Wilson, Miss Mary Barber, Henri T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John McHenry, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Assistant Secretary Barnes, M. A. Dignan, several stenographers, representatives of the press associations, three flunkies, and a Washington dailies, and probably a representative of the press of San Francisco. The party will also be accompanied by Mr. Marean, manager of the United States Hotel, and a company at Washington, and Mr. Ribbey, manager of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company.

The train will arrive at Memphis, Tenn., at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday, April 30. A stay of several hours will be made in Memphis, the party leaving there during the night for New Orleans, going by the Gulf coast, and arriving at New Orleans at 4:30 p. m. the first of May, and remaining there until 6 p. m. the following day. On the evening of May 1 the president will reach San Antonio, and will probably deliver a short address. On the second day the party will go for a drive, visiting in its course the Capitol, the old building which is now the residence of the French governments and which witnessed the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to France and from France to the United States, and a view of the great river will be taken on the Mississippi.

The next stop will be at Houston, Tex., on the morning of the third. Later in the day a stop will be made at Austin, Tex., where the president will visit the industrial college, located there, and from here the train will go to Austin, arriving at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The president will remain in Austin, Tex., until the morning of the 13th, when he will leave for San Antonio, where some hours will be spent the following day.

Sunday, the fifth, and Monday morning, the sixth, will be spent at San Antonio. The party will go by way of Maricopa, Arizona, to Phoenix, reaching there early in the morning of May 7, and remaining until late in the afternoon, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 8, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 9.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 10, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 10, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 11.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 12, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 12, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 13.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 14, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 14, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 15.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 16, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 16, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 17.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 18, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 18, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 19.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 20, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 20, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 21.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 22, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 22, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 23.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 24, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 24, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 25.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 26, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 26, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 27.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 28, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 28, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 29.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of May 30, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 30, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 31.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 1, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 1, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 2.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 3, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 3, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 4.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 5, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 5, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 6.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 7, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 7, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 8.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 9, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 9, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 10.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 11, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 11, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 12.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 13, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 13, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 14.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 15, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 15, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 16.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 17, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 17, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 18.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 19, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 19, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 20.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 21, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 21, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 22.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 23, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 23, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 24.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 25, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 25, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 26.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 27, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 27, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 28.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of June 29, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 29, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 30.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of July 1, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of July 1, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of July 2.

The party will remain in San Francisco until the morning of July 3, when they will leave for San Francisco, leaving at 10 o'clock in the morning of July 3, and reaching San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning of July 4.

SNOW AT PALMER LAKE

Denver, April 14.—A report reached Denver early this (Sunday) morning to the effect that another snow storm was raging on the Divide at Palmer Lake and that traffic was again threatened with delay.

It had been snowing there all the afternoon, but about 3:30 last evening it began to storm again, increased violence until at 11 o'clock a terrific gale was blowing.

Latest reports are to the effect that the railroads are still keeping their tracks clear.

AL COWEN RELEASED

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 13.—After being confined in the city and county jails and county hospital for several weeks on the double charge of murder and insanity, Al Cowan, the supposed Capitol hill thug, is once more a free man. The jury tonight returned a verdict to the effect that he was not insane and he was immediately discharged.

Cowan was first arrested as the Capitol hill thug. He was kept in solitary confinement at the jail for a long time, during which time it was announced that he showed signs of insanity. When tried for murder he was cleared but was immediately sent to the county hospital and detained there for several weeks.

Between two and three days will be spent in the park and if the weather is favorable a visit will be made to the Canon of the Yellowstone.

Leaving Cinnabar on the evening of Friday, May 4, the president will arrive at Anaconda early the next morning and a short visit will be made to the copper mines. From Anaconda the party will be through Idaho by way of Pocatello to Salt Lake where Sunday, June 2, will be spent. Leaving Salt Lake at noon on Monday, the party will go to Ogden and make a short visit there, leaving at 4 p. m.

The following morning, Tuesday, June 4, Glenwood Springs, Colo., will be reached and a few hours will be spent there, the train leaving sufficient early to reach the Royal Gorge before dark and arrive at Denver early the next morning. The morning of the 5th will be spent in Denver and during the afternoon the train will run to Cheyenne for a few hours, returning by way of Denver that night to Colorado Springs.

Thursday and part of Friday, the 6th and 7th, the party will be in Colorado Springs and in the course of the visit there a trip will probably be made to Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods.

The party will leave Colorado Springs Friday afternoon, making a short stop at Pueblo and passing the next day through Junction City, Topeka, Lawrence, Baldwin and Ottawa, Kas., making brief stops at these points and arriving at Kansas City at about 5 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, June 9, and the morning of June 10 will be spent in Kansas City. In the afternoon the party will go to St. Joseph and remain there for several hours, leaving at 9:30 p. m. for St. Louis, where they will arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 11, and remain there until the morning of June 12, when they will leave for St. Louis, where they will arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 13, and remain there until the morning of June 14, when they will leave for St. Louis, where they will arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 15, and remain there until the morning of June 16, when they will leave for St. Louis, where they will arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 17, and remain there until the morning of June 18, when they will leave for St. Louis, where they will arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 19, and remain there until the morning of June 20, when they will leave for St. Louis, where they will arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 21, and remain there until the morning of June 22, when they will leave for St. 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ALL THE NEWS

STATE

(From Thursday's Daily.)
has been arrested at La Junta charged with kidnapping a child in Anacosta. Word has been received of the suicide at Baker City, Ore., of S. N. Farley, Jr., a former well-known Pueblo real estate agent. A priest from county Mayo, Ireland, is a Victor collecting funds to complete a cathedral in his native country. The Victor Republican Marching club has made arrangements to go to Colorado Springs to take part in the welcome of President McKinley.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The new fire and police board of Denver has appointed a member ex-officio of the board to succeed John F. Farley, resigned.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
The twenty-second annual encampment of the United States Cavalry at Pueblo yesterday.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
Rev. Camden M. Coburn, the widely known pastor of Trinity M. E. church, Denver, has sent a letter to the archbishop of Denver declining to accept the pastorate for a sixth year.

(From Monday's Daily.)
President Gehr of district 15 of the United Mine Workers of America, failed to make time for the annual meeting called for Louisville yesterday was not held.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
The work of American jockeys in England has been marred by a disappointing failure being attributed to poor condition and to the adoption by English jockeys of American style of riding.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Protests from church council and Catholic bishop have caused the Kaiser to remove portraits of himself and the empress from the east asylum at Westhausen. Bunko plague not increasing at Cape Town. Since the outbreak 392 cases have been officially reported, 183 proving fatal.

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was due to the money stringency experienced there at present. Count Lamsdorff, M. de Giers and others had been promoted or decorated by the Russian government.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
The Chinese Imperial court, through the Chinese minister at Tokio, has thanked Japan for assisting China to repulse the Manchuria convention, says the Shanghai correspondent of the London Times. "and has asked for Japan's aid and support in any future contingency."

GENERAL

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The report of the American Bible society says that 9,000 native Christians were killed in China during the Boxer uprising.

(From Friday's Daily.)
Dr. William Joy Youmans, for many years editor of the Popular Science Monthly, is dead.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Armour institute, in Chicago, is to receive an addition to its endowment of \$100,000 from Mrs. P. D. Armour and J. Ogden Armour. The institution already has received \$1,000,000.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
No body in authority would either affirm or deny the reported purchase of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad by George J. Gould and parties affiliated with him in the ownership of the Missouri Pacific road.

(From Monday's Daily.)
Fire did much damage to the R. F. Sturtevant blower works at Jamaica Plains.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
A St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mirror writes that the government has promulgated a law enforcing death penalty for opium smoking.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested in Kansas for charging a saloon with the streets and was taken to the police station in a patrol wagon, being later released on \$1000 bail.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
Naval transport Solace will sail on Tuesday for Guam and Manila with a miscellaneous cargo.

(From Friday's Daily.)
Ona was the grand end of the series of exhibition ball games from Des Moines.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
General Dankl Buttrick, suffering from pneumonia, died yesterday at the home of Alden E. Walker of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, was held yesterday in New York.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
Sebastian Cabot may succeed A. F. Walker as chairman of the board of directors of the A. T. & S. F. railroad. The funeral of the late Sebastian Cabot, who died yesterday at Omaha.

(From Monday's Daily.)
Jack Powell was killed by Deputy Sheriff Williams at Pueblo.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
Three persons were killed and another injured on a crossing of the Lehigh Valley railroad at Easton, Pa., yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The trial of Prof. John A. McCreary, who died at San Francisco, took place at Lexington, Ky., yesterday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
E. A. Cuddey and his family may leave this week for Dallas, Texas, to take a look at Henderson, who claims to be one of the kidnappers.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The United States postoffice department contemplates a new rule governing the carrying of mail privileges to prevent present abuses.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco from Manila yesterday.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
The steamer Monterey has cleared New Orleans for Cape Town yesterday.

(From Monday's Daily.)
Captain John McGowan has been recalled with the rank of rear admiral. He broke down in health while commanding the United States gunboat Albatross.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
King Oscar of Norway and Sweden has accepted the post of arbitrator on the Svalbard claims of the United States, Britain and Germany, although it has been made known that his illness thus far has prevented him giving active consideration to the subject.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
R. R. Williams, a famous big tree grower in Calaveras county, California, is on his way to California to close a deal for his sale.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The French minister of the interior, who was killed in the Philippines.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The market yesterday went off still further, with heavy selling, Elkhon closed at \$1.76, Gold Dollar \$1.76, Isabella \$1.76, Lexington \$1.76, German-American \$1.76, 40c, Blue Bell \$1.76, Butterfield \$1.76, very strong, 48 at 50.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
The Butterfield-Terrill directors yesterday declared a dividend of 3/4 of a cent a share, \$1.25, payable on the 27th inst.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
The March option amounted to about \$7.00 gross. The market was quiet and recovery was made, the vein running in a good mining grade.

(From Monday's Daily.)
The Ag-Camp, which has bought the lease on the Four Brothers claim, will sink an entirely new shaft in the granite to a depth of 100 feet and install a good plant of machinery.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
The Pointer Gold Mining company has shipped sixty tons of coarse rock recently from the mine at Leadville.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Another step toward the establishment of full civil government in Cuba was taken yesterday by General Wood of Ernest Pont's Sterling as deputy auditor of the island.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
James W. Smith, a New York for the west without any announcement of the completion of the Burlington deal being made.

(From Friday's Daily.)
George E. Rittenhouse speaks of the great activity of Cripple Creek, and says that it is impossible for the market to remain low in the face of the camp's prosperity.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
The father of the negro who was burned at the stake in Kansas has fled to Mexico and will sue the county attorney against a number of those participating in the burning and asks for a warrant for their arrest on the charge of murder.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
The Globe Navigation company will be incorporated at Trenton, N. J., to own and operate steam and sailing vessels, sailing from Seattle to Pacific coast, Alaska, Hawaiian, Australian, Japanese and Chinese ports.

(From Monday's Daily.)
The market underwent a signal improvement yesterday afternoon, the reaction from the bear operations being unmistakable.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
The directors of the Gold King company announced a dividend of 3/4 of a cent a share, payable on the 20th inst., amounting to \$20,000.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The latest returns from the Sedan property show values of from one to four ounces of the lower grade of rock and from \$27 to \$34 for the sacked. The latter grade is proving abundant.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The leases on the Leadville property have suspended operations indefinitely.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The market yesterday was very bullish in the morning, but settled and fell in the afternoon. The general sentiment is much improved, however.

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W. A. Otis & Co. and appointed W. P. Sargent receiver of the property.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
Returns received from eighteen tons shipped from the Elkhon claim of the New Elkhon company show \$2 for twelve tons and \$4 for the remaining six.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The last dollar company will install a large compressor, to cost about \$2,000 and capable of operating between twenty to thirty trips.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
The Elkhon mine are looking over the Elkhon mine, to cost about \$2,000 and capable of operating between twenty to thirty trips.

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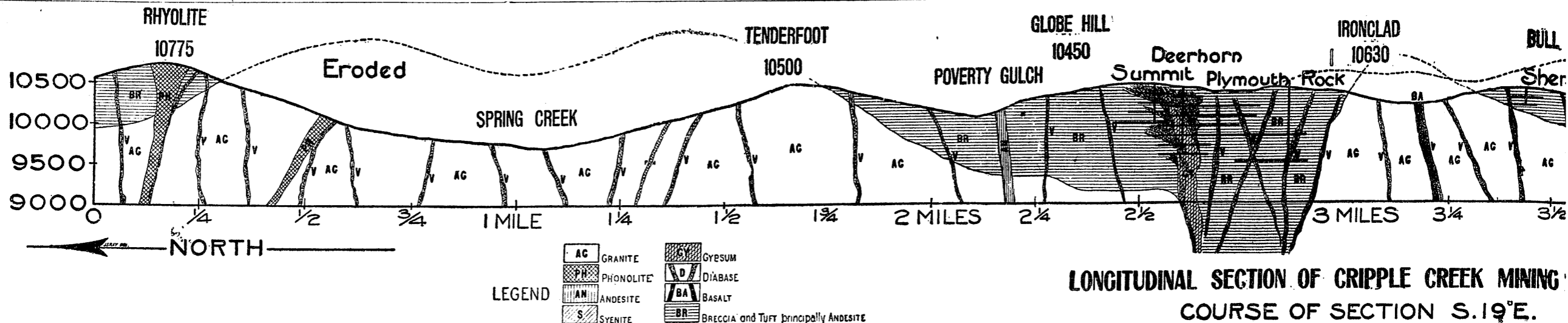
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LAST WEEK'S QUOTATIONS AND TOTAL SALES

STOCKS	Holiday Bid Ask	Apr. 8 Bid Ask	Apr. 9 Bid Ask	Apr. 10 Bid Ask	Apr. 11 Bid Ask	Apr. 12 Bid Ask	Sales
Argentine	24 1/2	25	25	25	25	25	1200
Anacosta	40 1/2	41	41	41	41	41	1600
Black Belle	12 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	1200
Butterfield-Terrill	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	3000
C. Consolidated	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4000
Colorado	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2100
Dan	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Deer-Jack Pot	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Elkhon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1800
El Paso	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2200
Gold Dollar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1200
Golden Cycle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1300
Golden Globe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2600
Ingham Consolidated	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1400
Isabella	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2100
Jack Pot	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3000
Last Dollar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3000
Lexington	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2500
Matton	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Miner	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Mon-Anch	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Orphan Gold	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Pharmacist	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Porter	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Prince Albert	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Victor	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Work	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Alamo	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Anchor	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Antelope	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Arrow	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
B. H. Ajax	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Big Bell	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Bob Lee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Bonnie Nell	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF CRIPPLE CREEK MINING COURSE OF SECTION S. 19° E.

A Lecture Delivered at Colorado College

THE CRIPPLE CREEK AND LEADVILLE MINING DISTRICTS

By MR. CHARLES J. MOORE

THE FIFTH lecture of the annual course of public lectures of Colorado college was on "The Cripple Creek and Leadville Mining Districts of the State of Colorado," and was delivered in Perkins hall by Mr. Charles J. Moore, on the afternoon of April 2. Mr. Moore is the consulting engineer of the Portland mine and is well-known as a mining expert of the highest authority. His lecture, therefore, drew a large and intelligent audience, and one in which many prominent mining men were present, the mining exchanges of the city being largely represented.

The lecture had been carefully prepared and was illustrated with large scale sectional charts and sketches in color. It was thoroughly practical and was delivered in so acceptable a manner that it held the close attention of the audience throughout the full period of nearly two hours which it occupied. As the latest authoritative exposition of these two great Colorado mining districts, the lecture had a double interest, since it not only explained the geological structure and the origin and mode of occurrence of the ores, but concerned itself also with the future of the districts.

By statistical tables, the lecturer gave a brief comparative statement of the production of both mining regions: Leadville, since its commencement in 1878 to the close of 1900; and Cripple Creek since its commencement in 1891 to the close of 1900, the former for 23 years, the latter for 10 years.

Commenting on these tables, he said: "At this time I will only call your attention to the great variety of metals produced by Leadville, no less than eight being shown by these tables as against the two produced by Cripple Creek, gold and silver. Also, that the average production per annum for the Leadville district has been \$12,000,000 and the average production per annum for the Cripple Creek district \$9,375,000. Further, the total average number of men employed in the Leadville mining district for the year 1900 was 6,440 and the Cripple Creek mining district 4,500. On the other hand, while the much larger tonnage of Leadville, which at the present time is 2,700 tons per diem, necessitates the employment of more men than Cripple Creek, the average value per ton is much less than Cripple Creek, as shown in the tables."

Cripple Creek Mining Region.

Turning his attention first to the Cripple Creek district, the lecturer said, as a general introduction to the subject:

"The Cripple Creek district proper comprises an area of eleven miles square or 121 square miles in extent of granite and gneissoid rocks penetrated with various dikes of phonolite, basalt and diabase, and containing in its center an extensive area of volcanic breccia and tuff, mainly andesitic, overlying the archaic granite. The northeast corner of this area bears four miles

southwest from the summit of Pike's Peak, but the payable mines in the district have thus far been found entirely within the area of the volcanic eruption and its ejecta. This area is about eight miles from north to south by five miles from east to west, or forty square miles, but the central portion of this including the main and subsidiary volcanic vents, are comprised within an area of five miles from north to south by four miles from east to west or twenty square miles, the northern boundary being marked by Rhyolite mountain, its summit being 10,775 feet above sea level, and the southern boundary by a small stream known as Wilson creek immediately south of the well-known town of Victor. This latter area or twenty square miles, includes all the numerous small towns of the district as well as the leading geological features."

The more specific discussion of the district was then taken up, under the headings, "Geology, Veins, Summary of Vein Characteristics and Conclusions," as follows:

Geology.

"Viewed from the westward the district appears as an elevated granite floor or exceedingly irregular plateau upraised in the central portion above the general average level of the surrounding country, and backed by the great granite uplift of the Pike's Peak group of mountains. The irregularities of this ancient granite surface in the form of hills and valleys prior to the eruptive outbursts of the Cripple Creek volcano, are as great as those of the general surface at the present day; this is proved by underground developments."

"In this granite basin at the close of tertiary time, a violent volcanic outburst took place preceded by the usual earthquake phenomena, and before quite finally settled over the region, various eruptive rocks were thrown out in fragmentary form and afterwards cemented together on the granite surface by siliceous or quartz bearing waters accompanying the outbursts. This consolidated rock which is locally termed by the miners "porphyry," but which should properly be termed "breccia" is formed by fragments of pre-existent rocks cemented into a secondary formation and forms the bulk of that at present exposed in the Cripple Creek mining district. In addition to this "breccia" flows of molten lava took place which appear on the surface at the present day as massive phonolite, massive andesite, and in the center of the town of Independence, massive nepheline syenite."

"The final throes of this volcanic region resulted in the formation of numerous fissures which were immediately filled by molten rock, afterwards cooled into what are known as the dikes of the region penetrating all the pre-existing rocks. These dikes comprise three different rock types. The principal one, phonolite, is a rock rarely found in the United States and only known and developed elsewhere in any

extent, in the Black Hills region, South Dakota. The next dike rock in importance is basalt of two or three varieties; the third and last, andesite, as already alluded to. These dikes come from unknown depths in the granite floor or base and penetrate all overlying rock formations.

"One other dike rock should be mentioned, and that is diabase which occurs in the ancient granite floor, but has in no place been found penetrating into the overlying erupta, showing that the diabase dikes were formed prior to the volcanic disturbance. These dikes are found throughout a great extent of the front range of the Rocky Mountains far north and south of the Cripple Creek mining district. In fact, diabase may be termed the characteristic dike rock of the front range.

"After the volcanic eruption ceased and the country settled down and began to cool, innumerable cracks were formed by the contraction of the great volcanic mass added to the great pressure caused by seismic disturbances; the fluid flow of siliceous water along these cooling cracks as well as in the main fissures, especially along those fissures in which dikes are found, deposited quartz as a vein stone accompanied by tellurium, gold, silver and iron as metallic elements with occasionally a little lead, zinc and antimony.

"Great heat and pressure accompanied the flow of these waters and numerous gases of great solvent power created intense decomposition along the lines of the veins in the adjacent country rock, so that in the examination of underground workings of many mines, it is often difficult to designate with certainty the rocks under examination.

"The phenomena above described are exhibited on the longitudinal section of the district, which I will now explain. (Explain the longitudinal section and illustrate on the blackboard the process of formation of the Cripple Creek district by the volcanic debris.)

Veins.

"The formation of the fissure veins has already been indicated, but the sheet of illustrations will show a few samples of the typical vein structures in the Cripple Creek district; these I will now proceed to explain.

"Sketch A represents the type of vein most common in the Cripple Creek district, in which a narrow central fissure formed the channel up which the mineralized solutions came, precipitating their values in the form of metallic sulphides or tellurides, mainly the latter, not only completely filling this central fissure but penetrating more or less into the mass of the surrounding country, and depositing special values along the laminated planes on both sides of, and parallel to, the central fissure. From this it will be noticed that there are no well-defined walls to this type of vein, but the solutions deposited just so far as they had strength to penetrate or the country rock faulted sufficiently for their penetration, and the actual boundaries of the vein in each case are simply the limits of values as determined by assays instead of any physical division between the vein and the country.

"Sketch B represents a type of vein which is almost as numerous as that represented in Sketch A. This latter type shows a dike penetrating through the country in which the ore currents circulated along both walls, depositing their values on both sides of the dike, and entirely through it, and thereby mineralizing the whole dike in places, and also into the adjacent country rock. This vein frequently showing the same phenomena the walls or defined boundaries as type A.

"Sketch C represents a case where a later dike intersects an older one, and the mineralization or vein formation occurred subsequent to this intersection, mineralizing both dikes where one intersects the other, but not affecting the later dike outside the general plan of fissuring followed by the older dike.

"Sketch D represents a vein occurrence which is not uncommon in the Cripple Creek mining district, where values suddenly ceased against a cross sill, known technically among the Cornish miners as a "cross course." The unskilled miner will frequently follow his vein beyond the "cross course," great disappointment resulting because he finds no further values. If he had turned to the right, as represented in the section, a few feet along the cross course, he would probably find, within a short distance, that they intersected the second vein which may or may not be parallel to the first, and that his low values are found in this second vein continuing onwards in the same general direction as he has already followed in the first vein. This, you will notice, is not a faulting of the first vein, but a deflection of the values into an entirely new channel.

"Sketch E represents another phase of intersection, whereby the values divert from the original vein into a new vein or veins running alongside an intersecting dike, and the fissure continuing on that course.

"You will observe that the sheeted structure in the country forming the original vein fissures, still continues through, across and beyond the intersecting dike, but where the mineralized currents did not continue along these fissures when the dike was met with, but diverged along both flanks of the dike as well as mineralized a portion of its interior.

"Sketch F represents a case where the vein is sometimes found on one side, and sometimes on the other of the same dike; in other words, the vein fissure has crossed the dike from wall to wall and mineralized currents followed the actual course of that fissure.

"Sketch G represents another type of vein formation quite common in the Cripple Creek district, though not so frequently found as the former ones.

The most typical vein of this character is the well known Buena Vista vein of the Isabella company. In this case fissuring occurred in the country before the final fissure along which the mineralized currents circulated. This latter or main fissure in which the vein was formed, has followed in part the older or pre-existent fissures, so that, instead of being a straight, smooth crack, it is on the plan of a zig-zag form. At the numerous points of crossing the pre-existing fissures, spurs of mineral will be found running into these older fissures, but the miner must be careful to discriminate between these spurs and the main vein in which he has found his values. Sometimes these spurs will extend to as much as 50 feet or 75 feet away from the main vein, and in general appearance and value, strength and liveliness similar to the main vein, and at times, even, a somewhat higher value as to assays, and it is frequently in cases like these where some knowledge of geologic structure and ore formation is of practical use to the superintendent and may save a useless expenditure of much money.

"Sketch H is the last to which I shall now call your attention, showing the intersection of vein systems which is a very prominent feature of the Leadville district, and along which zones of intersection of main ore bodies are found. The whole region is not, as has often been stated, intersected by a series of fissures and cracks running in every conceivable direction, but on the contrary the veins are found running in certain well-defined zones, each zone having a regular course of its own and all veins which carry values up to the point of intersection with some other zone having a different course.

"Sketch I is not to be taken as an accurate representation to scale, but merely illustrative of the statements just made. The general direction of the principal zones is northwest and southeast. To those of you familiar with the district I may indicate the position of a few of the principal vein zones.

"Starting at the Burns shaft of the Portland property, the main vein zone is about 700 feet wide with a general northwesterly course, then proceeding eastward across this zone one passes through a part of the massive andesite on the eastern side of which is the next zone some 500 feet wide containing the Rigi, Wisconsin, Hawkeye, Colorado City and Los Angeles veins, etc., with a course somewhat more westerly than the main Portland zone. A few hundred feet easterly is the third zone which includes the Last Dollar, and a portion of the Alador, Sacramento, Rubio and other veins, this being some 300 feet in width. The fourth zone to the eastward is that of the Legal Tender containing three veins of the Golden Cycle group, and the eastern veins passing through the Longfellow and the Aluminum claim of the Gold Knob. This zone is about 200 feet wide. The

next or fifth zone eastward is about 250 feet east of the Legal Tender vein and contains the eastern zone of the Golden Cycle property, Revenue Cutter, La Bella, Christmas and others in the western portion of the Vindicator property. Sixth and last zone to be mentioned is that one containing the main Vindicator, Little and those which pass through the heart of the Independence Town and Mining company's property.

"The superficial decomposition of the country, due to the action of the water, especially of the carbonic acid contained in the rain and snow waters, has resulted in the oxidization of the veins for depths varying from 50 feet to 400 feet below the present ground surface. This oxidization has resulted in partially freeing the gold from its chemical mixture with silver, tellurium and iron, but below this oxidized zone live ores are reached, chiefly tellurides of gold and silver in the mineralogical forms known as sylvanite and calaverite, chiefly the latter, and the average composition of these ores shows the following proportion of the three metals:

Tellurium	57.45 per cent.
Gold	40.90 per cent.
Silver	1.85 per cent.

"Occasionally galena is found and there is a narrow belt extending across the northwest portion of the district in which this mineral appears in every vein, but as a rule the presence of galena indicates much higher percentage of silver in the vein than ordinary, and less gold.

"In some veins, iron pyrites has been found carrying gold in paying quantities. In one vein in the northern portion of the district, gold has been obtained as high as 2.5 ounces per ton in a narrow vein of pyrite, showing also, some slight indication of copper.

"It is a peculiarity of the region that much less iron is found accompanying the veins than in most gold-bearing districts. As a rule, it is not to be considered a prominent constituent in any vein, but rather as a general impregnation of the vein and the country rock immediately surrounding, and it usually indicates when found in the country rock, an approach to a vein.

"Copper is entirely absent from the veins of the volcanic formation in the central region, but is occasionally found in veins accompanying diabase dikes in the granite though thus far not in commercial quantities.

"Quicksilver or native mercury is found in a remarkable occurrence on Globe hill, the vein running east and west along the crest of the hill and carrying high values in gold in the form of calaverite. This vein also carries some galena and is unique in its mineral contents and general characteristics among all the veins of the district.

"In all mining regions, at the junction of the oxidized and live ore zones, there is more or less leaching of the main commercial values of the veins,

due, apparently, to an ancient, variable underground water level. This leached zone is present throughout the Cripple Creek mining district, but those veins which carry high values in oxidized portions are found to continue through this leached zone into the live ore region with paying values, though reduced, for the time being, from the average values above or below this zone.

"The thickness of the zone is variable, extending from fifty feet, as a minimum to 200 feet as a maximum, but the deepest developments thus far made in the district all prove that a vein which has carried good ore in the upper or oxidized portions, is absolutely certain to carry good ore in the live or unoxidized portions below the leached zone, no matter how thick that zone may be.

"The deepest developments on payable ore bodies thus far attained are in the Portland and Independence mines, which have reached respectively 1,000 feet and 1,150 feet in their main working shafts.

"The Independence mine is not yet stopping below the 800-foot depth, but the Portland is stopping at a depth of 1,050 feet below the surface on payable ore.

"For some years after the first discoveries were made in the Cripple Creek mining district, much apprehension was felt that the greater number, if not all of the veins, were very superficial in character and that the ore bodies would be found to extend but a few hundred feet down into the breccia country, and never reach the granite floor.

"The deepest developments thus far attained prove the groundlessness of these early apprehensions, and remove them entirely by proving that the veins pass from the overlying breccia into the underlying granite floor without a break, and carrying ore in quantity and value in the granite fully equal to that in the breccia above. Not only so, but the average size of the ore bodies in the granite underlying the eruptive mass is greater than that in the eruptive rocks while maintaining the same average values, and this is attributed to the fact that the same dynamic force producing the fissuring, splits the granite into larger masses than the breccia or porphyry, and thus produces a wider zone of fissuring in the granite than in the porphyry.

"The Portland mine has already penetrated over 500 feet into the granite floor. In the 800-foot level certain dikes of phonolite and accompanying veins have been discovered which do not reach even to the 300-foot level above, and a peculiarity of the deeper workings throughout the district is that there are numerous dikes of phonolite and probably other rocks which do not reach to the present ground surface, but all of which carry ore bodies in some portions of their length.

"The various dike rocks as well as the various country rocks have shown

themselves about equally susceptible to mineralization, with the exception of schist, which rock occurs sparingly in the district and may frequently be determined as schistose granite rather than a true schist: in the latter case it is more liable to mineralization than in the former.

Summary of Vein Characteristics.

"First—There is a remarkable absence of faulting throughout the district.

"Second—The rocks show great so far as action, and all stages of decomposition, but the presence of payable ore bodies are invariably indicated by strong silicification both of the vein stuff and the country immediately adjoining.

"Third—While the veins often carry ore independent of the vicinity of the dikes, the greater number of bodies are found immediately in contact with the dikes, and in part formed from the mineralization of the dike as well as the country.

"Fourth—All the various country rocks of the district seem equally favorable to ore deposition with the exception of schist as aforesaid.

"Fifth—The character of ore may be in general stated as a double telluride of gold and silver, but in the deeper workings there are indications that the ore at greater depths will change to a compound base sulphide, a few specimens having been obtained showing lead, iron, zinc, tellurium and antimony, all in sulphide form intimately mixed and carrying good gold values.

"Sixth—The greatest depth yet attained on ore is 1,100 feet below the ground surface, and the veins and ore bodies thus far explored at that depth show little diminution in size or value as compared with the upper levels.

"Seventh—The gross average value of the ore of all grades including both smelting and milling ore as shown by the returns for 1900 was \$44.94 per ton as against \$42.50 for 1899.

"A characteristic of the camp is the constant occurrence of exceedingly high grade gold telluride ores.

Conclusions.

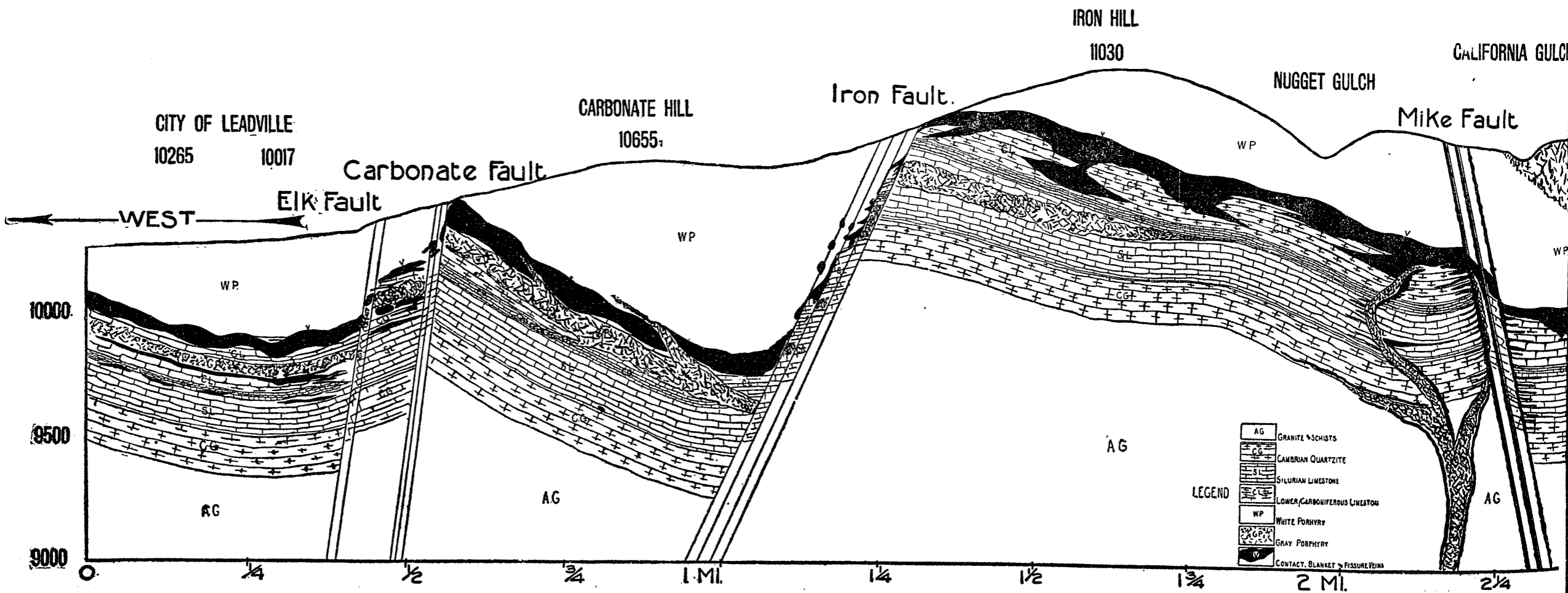
"The district has now been worked for over nine years and each successive year shows a large advance in development and product over the preceding.

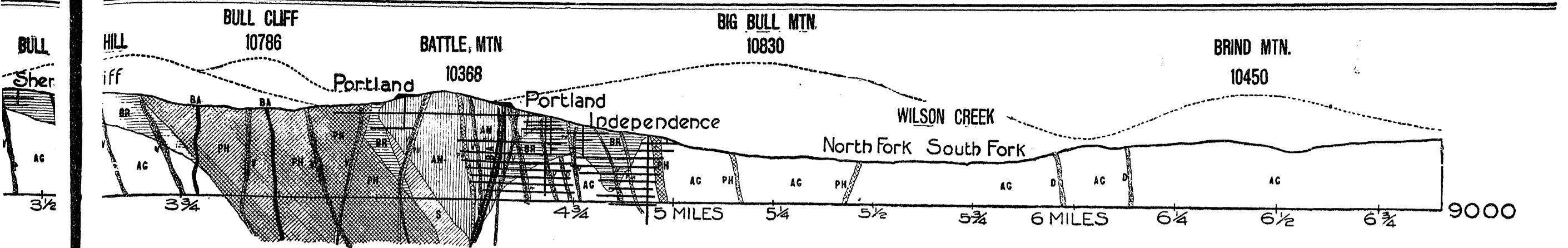
"In spite of the comparatively small area of productive territory, the district remains a large proportion to be opened up of territory which we know to be mineral bearing.

"As you probably very well know, the district has every facility for the rapid marketing of the ores, with three railroads, one of which, the new Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District railway puts your city in direct communication with the district, and will bind down to Colorado City a far larger portion of the ore for treatment than to any other milling and smelting center.

"Of course, smelting ores, that is those over an ounce and a half in value

PART OF LEADVILLE MINING DISTRICT





DISTRICT

will still go to Denver and Pueblo, but the construction of this new railroad and the fact that the stockholders are nearly all residents of Colorado Springs and owners in Cripple Creek mines, could bring a larger amount of Cripple Creek ores to the chlorination works in Colorado City than heretofore.

"The electric branch of this new railroad which runs over the hills from Cripple Creek to Victor, a distance of six miles, with a maximum grade of seven and one-half per cent, and a curvature of sixty per cent, and which conveys the workmen to and from the mines at all hours of the day, is also alone well worth the visit to the district on account of the magnificent scenery which can be enjoyed by riding on that line.

"Electricity has been brought extensively into use, the power plant at Canon City, thirty-five miles distant, furnishing power to a large number of hoisters as well as light to different mines, and the capacity being fully taken up with the contracts now in force.

"Two other lighting and power plants are located in the district, one of which furnishes most of the light to Cripple Creek and the smaller towns as well as compressed air to numerous mines. In fact, the Cripple Creek mining district is not only completely up-to-date in its material facilities for transportation and lighting but in these respects stands at the head of the mining districts of the world not excluding Johannesburg and the Rand in South Africa.

The Leadville District.
The second part of Mr. Moore's lecture, which treated of the Leadville area, brought out clearly the contrast that exists between Leadville and Cripple Creek, Colorado's two greatest mining districts.

This part of the lecture was as follows:

History.
This region, occupying the whole of Lake county and the western part of Park county, was one of the first opened in this state. The pioneers of 1858, disappointed in their search for gold around the northern and eastern base of Pike's Peak, pushed westward through the mountains and lighting but in these respects stands at the head of the mining districts of the world not excluding Johannesburg and the Rand in South Africa.

"In the fall of the year 1859 the first prospector pushed over the range to the western side, directly across from Sacramento, Mosquito and Park gulches and found rich deposits of placer gold in what they called California gulch. They settled for the winter on this gulch and created a small town, now the City, remaining there working all the neighboring gulches for placer gold for a number of years and extracting some \$12,000,000, partly from the gulches and in part from the gold veins discovered on the adjacent hillsides.

"After the first few years of excitement, the best gold being removed from the gulches, the interest commenced to languish until the year 1877 when the late W. H. Stevens of Detroit, found on Iron hill the outcrop of what proved to

be the enormous deposits of silver-lead ores of which they had previously found large boulders and fragments in the California gulch below, the size and weight of which formed persistent and annoying obstacles to the pursuit of placer mining.

"Late in 1877 the town of Leadville was started at the point where California gulch debouches from the hills on its way westward to join the Arkansas river, and from 1878 to 1881 the town and district enjoyed such a mining boom as I expect will never be seen again in this country.

"The district since it has been worked for gold mining has produced, to this end of last year, over two hundred and seventy-five millions as you will see by reading the statistics placed before you, and in the last two years has shown renewed energy in the reopening of new mines involving the large employment of capital, especially in the actual territory upon which the city of Leadville is built, this latter region being known as the 'Down Town' district.

Geology.
"Overlying Archean granite are metamorphic schists, perhaps Algonkian, then comes Cambrian quartzite, 45-50 feet, parting shales, sandstone, next Silurian limestone 200 feet thick, then parting quartzite 10-15 feet thick, probably the expression of the Devonian series, then Lower Carboniferous, or blue limestone, 200-250 feet thick, then Weber shales, some 10-50 feet thick, containing locally impure limestone beds, then overlying these an undetermined thickness of coarse grit or sandstone rocks, locally known as Weber grits.

"Intervened between certain of the limestone and quartzite beds are quartz porphyries which are mostly in the form of sheets or sills and of very variable thickness. On Breese hill porphyry has been penetrated over 1,100 feet in thickness overlying the sedimentaries, and containing within the porphyritic mass one or two thin beds of hematite which are apparently metamorphic replacements of carboniferous limestone beds.

"In addition to the porphyries in massive and sill forms, there are dikes of a later intrusion locally known as grey porphyry, which traverse both sedimentaries and the older white porphyry chiefly in a general north and south course, and with approximately vertical dip.

Ore Formation.
"The sedimentary ore-bearing region may be subdivided into two sections, the westernmost carrying silver, lead and iron, but no copper or gold in commercial quantities, the easternmost carrying gold and copper in addition to the other metals mentioned, and in payable quantities.

Genesis of the Leadville District.
"In tertiary times the great orographic movement took place resulting in the upthrust of the Saguache range, which now forms a part of the continental divide of North America, the waters on the western slopes flowing into the Pacific ocean, and those on the eastern slope into the Atlantic, the general course of the range being north and south.

"This uplift tilted all the overlying sedimentaries eastward and westward and eventually extensive erosion removed an immense mass of the sedimentaries, leaving the underlying granite and schist which now forms the main mass of the Saguache range, but leaving the sedimentary strata for many miles to the eastward and westward of this range, and flanking the same for many miles northward and southward.

"Prior to the Saguache uplift, great masses of porphyries were extruded which took a laccolitic form, being intercalated along the lines of least resistance among the sedimentaries, and these planes of intrusion were chiefly along the upper surfaces of limestone and quartzite formations, although occasionally they are found among the beds of the strata. In addition to these massive other porphyries were intruded as dikes having a general north and south course, and dipping vertically, or nearly so.

"After these enormous porphyritic outflows, a second orographic movement took place resulting in the formation of the Park or Mosquito range, an extensive ridge parallel to and from miles eastward from the Saguache range.

"This movement was more localized and more rapid than that of the Saguache range, and resulted in the fracture of the sedimentaries and their inclusion porphyritic lavas and the creation of numerous faults in a system parallel to the axis of the uplift, or the crest of the Park range.

"Prior, however, to the creation of the Park range, an extensive mineralization of the sedimentaries took place, the metals being deposited as sulphides from heated solutions circulating along the lines of least resistance, being generally the planes of contact between the overlying porphyries and the limestone or quartzite, also following the lines of contact of the dikes and limestone, and such small vertical fissures or crevices as penetrate the limestone masses.

"The minerals deposited thus were silver, lead and iron sulphides which had but very little gold values.

"After the faulting movements had ceased and the Mosquito or Park range had been fully created, another flow of mineral bearing solutions took place both along the fault planes as well as the porphyritic limestone contact planes. These solutions deposited as their principal metals gold, silver and copper, enriching the pre-existing silver-lead deposits wherever they came in contact, and thus creating what is generally known as the Leadville gold belt.

"The gold belt in the immediate neighborhood of the city of Leadville does not reach a point nearer to the city than two miles distant to the eastward, and its extent eastward is yet unknown as it passes over and down the eastern slopes of the Park range. In its course, however, the gold belt is also undetermined but known to exist at least to only miles southerly, and as far northward as already proved by developments, probably connecting with Gilpin county.

"Rearticulating, it will be seen that

the Leadville ore-bearing region consists of actually three divisions:

"First—The fissure vein region of the Saguache range and the Archean rocks in the Mosquito or Park range, in this section the principal values are in gold and silver, moderate in grade, and with iron as the principal associated base metal.

"Second—The contact ore deposits in which the principal values found are in silver and lead, or silver and iron, the iron being generally associated with manganese.

"Third—The contact deposits of silver and lead enriched by gold and copper, in that section known as the gold belt. In this section also are fissure veins in addition to the contact deposits carrying the same four metals in payable quantities as in the contact deposits. I will now refer to the longitudinal section drawn upon the same sheet as that illustrating the Cripple Creek mining district, which is on a line running centrally through the main producing belt of Leadville from the center of the town eastward to the summit of Long and Derry hill, a point 2 1/2 miles west of the Mosquito range, and I will also illustrate upon the blackboard the genesis of the Leadville mining region in the same manner as I have already illustrated that of Cripple Creek, so that you may observe the dissimilarity of the two regions, although in both, eruptive rocks form a most important feature.

"The mineralized area belonging to the Leadville district is exceedingly extensive, and in this respect differs from the Cripple Creek mining district. That portion of the mineralized area properly tributary to Leadville actually embraces the whole limits of Lake county, and may be divided among the three divisions of ore deposits above mentioned, as follows:

"No. 1.—Saguache range, 22 miles north and south by 8 miles east and west.

"No. 2.—Leadville original contact area, 10 miles north and south by 1 1/2 miles east and west.

"No. 3.—Leadville gold belt, 22 miles north and south by 4 miles east and west.

"Of these three sections a small portion only has been developed, and at the rate of development during the past twenty years by a population averaging from 50,000 in 1879 down to 20,000 for the past five years, the region immediately tributary to Leadville cannot be exhausted within three generations.

"Of course there is a limit to the contact deposits which, with vigorous development can generally be mined out in any one average claim of ten acres in about ten years time, but the underlying fissures, especially in the gold belt region, are almost unexplored as yet and so far as opened show good values in gold, silver and copper.

"The ore in the contact deposits occurs in the form of shoots or lenses, having a general course or direction from N. 25 degrees E. to N. 75 degrees E., varying in different parts of the district, but all shoots being approximately parallel on any one hill, or between any two faults. The widths

of the shoots average about 350 feet, and the non-productive area of contact between the ore shoots is about twice the area of the shoots so far as present developments show.

"The thickness of these ore shoots is quite variable, but in places surprisingly great. In one case the whole thickness of the blue limestone (Lower Carboniferous) is mineralized, in this case 240 feet. A thickness of from 60 to 120 feet is not uncommon, though the average thickness may conservatively be placed at 80 feet.

"A remarkable feature about these ore shoots is their continuity. No termination or limit in the direction of their length has yet been found to any of the Leadville shoots. It is true that they are interrupted in their course by the intersection of faults, which cross them all, and even suffer some lateral displacement by the faulting, but the intelligent minor operator in Leadville knows well that whenever he develops his ore shoot lengthwise of drifting at a higher or lower elevation (as the case may be) on the opposite side of the fault, he will find the continuance of the ore shoot.

"The underground development of the Leadville region probably aggregates about 200 miles, and this extensive exploration has so determined the positions and directions of many ore shoots, that much more certainty can be developed of a Leadville mining enterprise than in the majority of the precious metal mining districts.

"These ore shoots are formed entirely by replacement of the limestone, although isolated bodies of quartz are sometimes found in the porphyry. In the fissure veins the ores are formed in the normal way by quartz impregnations, and deposits on the walls of the fissures.

"As already stated the entire thickness of the limestone in an ore shoot is occasionally found altered into ore, or rather replaced by ore, but the ore is often found more or less isolated in the heart of the limestone although with care a connection with the contact can generally be traced through some cross fissure or along the wall of a dike.

Metallurgical Values.

"The Leadville district is remarkable for the number of profitable metals that can be worked. In the matter of gold, silver and lead no further remarks are necessary, but in the case of zinc it may be stated that for many years this was considered a highly detrimental ingredient of the Leadville ores. During the past three years, however, successful separation of the zinc from iron and lead has been accomplished, and the Leadville mines are now a regular product of the Leadville mines. Old mines are being reopened and extensively worked for this metal which carries with it percentages of gold and silver almost equal to those accompanying the lead ores.

Iron.

"This metal now forms the principal base of the ores under the city of Leadville, and is remarkably free from silica. These ores are being sold on the basis of their iron percentage and freedom from silica; many settlements

are made showing from 45 per cent to 80 per cent iron excess over silica contents. The value of the iron is as a flux in the ordinary lead smelters to mix with silicious ores from the other mining regions. At the same time considerable iron is marketed to be smelted purely as iron or used in steel manufacture.

Manganese.
"This metal has become a regular product of the Leadville mines, and is marketed chiefly for use in steel manufacture. In the oxidized form bodies it forms from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the mass.

Bismuth.
"This metal occurs in certain of the ores, but as the market is very limited, there is no object in mining so as to keep this metal separate from other products, it is therefore purely a by-product.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam and the Ecclesiastes Compared.
The great questions—where, why and whether, that have puzzled mankind from the beginning of sentient life form the groundwork of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. These questions also underlie another work more than a thousand years older. The Ecclesiastes of the Bible and the remarkable parallelism between the two forms an interesting study.

A critical review of these two poems (King James' version has dropped the metrical form of Ecclesiastes) shows a common motive—the quest of the Chief Good, the Secret of Life. The writers travel the same road, but reach different conclusions. The Ecclesiastes was formerly believed to be the work of Solomon. It is now thought by scholars to have been written by a Jewish sage who personates Solomon in a semi-dramatic form, as Plato puts his dialogues in the mouth of Socrates and his hearers, Dean Plumptre gives an ideal biography of the writer—the Preacher, or Koheleth, as he interprets the Hebrew word. He describes him first as a Jewish youth, trained as Jewish youths were trained in the religion of their fathers, and to labor with their hands. Later, he turns his steps to Alexandria—the Egyptian Athens. With money and influence he is introduced to the wealth and fashion of the city, to its priests and its sages, to the Epicureanism of its Greeks and the vows of its courts.

Here his varied experiences gave foundation and fabric for the maxims and morals, the pessimism of his work. He, the dissipation of his life realized, in his own case, the wonderful description of premature old age, with which the poem draws to a close. Omar Khayyam was born in Nishapur, in Khurasan, Persia, in the latter half of our eleventh century. Omar signifies "tent maker," so doubtless he, like Koheleth, learned the dignity of labor. He was trained in the traditions of the most illustrious teacher of his time. He helped to reform the calendar and devoted his life to spreading the knowledge of astronomy and other sciences. He lived under the shadow and patronage of friends in high places. — Clara Herbert Bull, in Modern Culture Magazine for April.

Leon H. Vincent.
Mr. Leon H. Vincent's "Brief Studies in French Letters and Society of the XVIIIth Century" have made him better known to an audience which in "The Rubiayot" had been brought into contact with his refined yet robust feeling for life and letters. "The Hotel de Rambouillet and the Precieuses," the first of the "Brief Studies," has been followed by "The French Academy" and "Cornellie," and together they constitute an entertaining and informing view of the origin and development of the famous academy, and the nature of French literary genius as exhibited in the achievements of Cornelle. A volume of Moderns is to follow. In "The Rambler" of a recent number of "The Book Buyer," appeared the following paragraph, evidently written by one acquainted with his subject: "Mr. Leon H. Vincent is not a Frenchman, whatever his name, his books, or his face may seem to say to the contrary. The genealogist has dug up a Huguenot somewhere about the roots of the Vincent family tree, but the author of 'Hotel de Rambouillet,' and his charming sequence of Essays in French Literature, has a half dozen generations of Americans behind him, a good share of them Methodists, and one of them a Yale man. Mr. Vincent was a child of the puritans, grew up in central New York, took his bachelor's degree at Syracuse university, taught a little, tried bookkeeping, traveled in Europe, and about fifteen years ago, settled down to business as a lecturer upon literary topics. His 'personal studies in literature' have been very popular. His first book, now not easily found, was an earnest plea for a popular recognition of Browning's poetry. Half a dozen years ago 'The Atlantic' published the first of the essays which are now appearing in 'The Rubiayot.' There was a fine individuality in the author's portrayal of the unique personality of his friend 'The Mighty' collector of books." Mr. Vincent's post-

"The Leadville mining region, in common with many others of the western states of America, has seen various vicissitudes, two due to the labor strikes in 1880 and 1885, and one of the most serious due to the fall in the price of silver in 1893, but the latter blow so far from discouraging the inhabitants and mine owners, led to active work in the gold belt with the result of finding new and large gold bearing deposits which have added considerably to the annual values produced.

"The district is equipped with electric lights, transportation facilities from the three different railroads, standard and narrow gauge, and two of these railroads are building spurs to the various mines so that their cars may be loaded directly at the ore bins.

"In addition to these, an electric power company has recently been organized which will create the power

office address is Philadelphia, but his lecturing itinerancy seldom takes him further. From September to January his back band equities are dated at Boston "not heaven but near it." In his estimation, from New Year until Easter his engagements keep him in or near New York, where you may find him at his club in Gramercy Park, South, or studying chess problems at the Manhattan, or following "Fader-ex's" fingers, score in hand, or if it be a day of good hunting, beating up the old book hounds, link-arm with the Bibliograph or the Merry Monk of Malabar. In midsummer he ranges through the summer assembly belt, voracious, at every chautauquan oasis in the great desert of Philistia.

Obituary Scrap-books.
The enterprise of press-clipping bureaus is well known. A friend of mine received the following letter a day or two after the death notice of a near and dear relative had appeared in the paper:

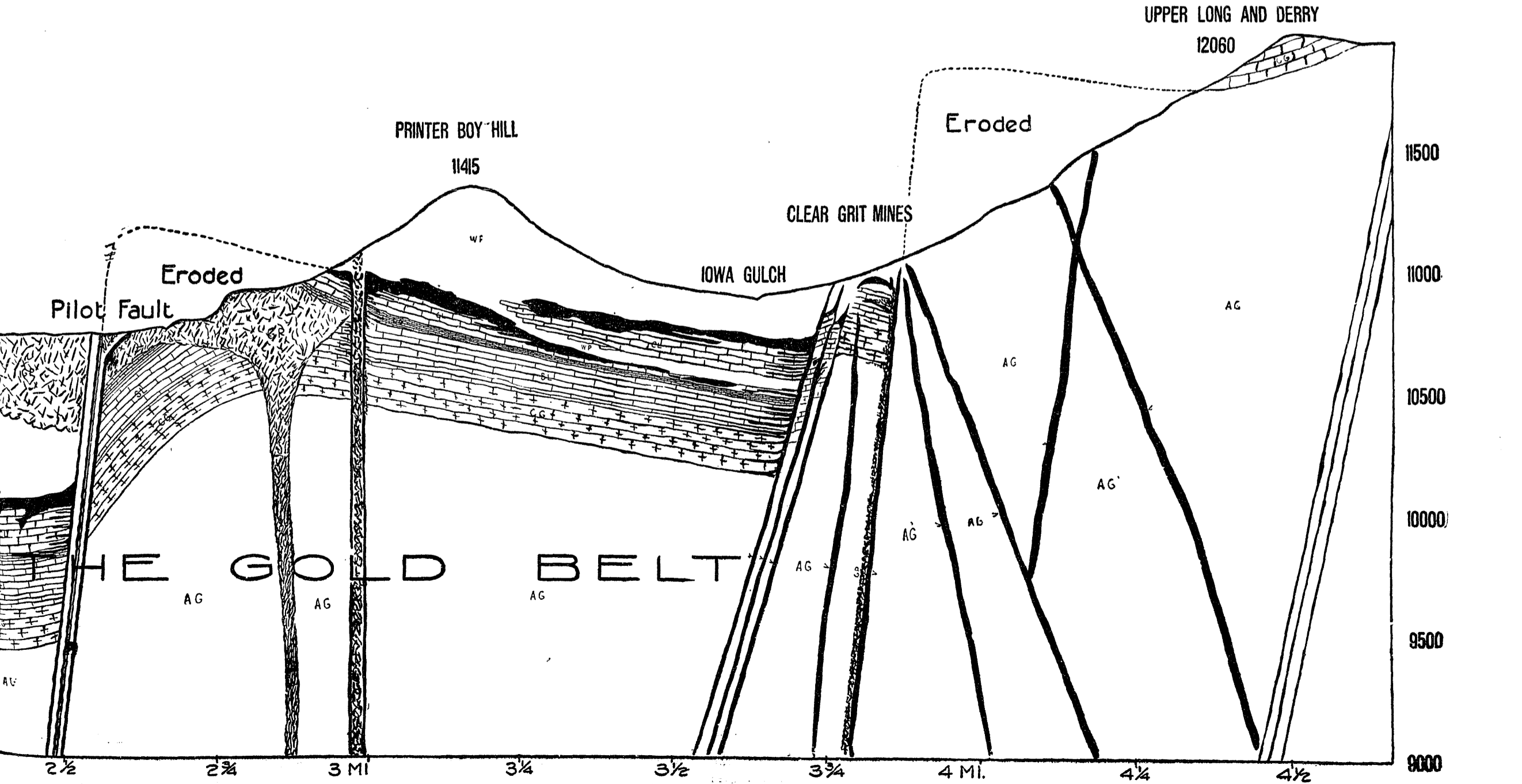
Dear Madam:

Scrap-books of published obituaries become cherished heirlooms and in time have an historical value for future generations. Books or portfolios can be made for from \$10.00 to \$200.00, depending on the size of the collection and the number of landings. Shall we quote price on collection covering the death of the late Mrs. ...

(Noting the necessity of intruding at this time, we are, very respectfully yours, Blank's Press Clipping Bureau.

"The necessity of intruding! Who could see any such 'necessity' but a 'press-clipping bureau'?" (The Lounge-er in the April Critic.

Lights.
"First the small stars
Shone on the purple vastness of the night.
Then the moon rose
And drew their plummy beacons in her light.
Not so my love,
In its clear light the lesser stars grow strong.
At its clear flame
I fire my little after-dumps of song."
—(Theodore Roberts in Almsos's.



STRIKE AT M'KEESPORT

Close of Second Day Shows Condi-

Fight Is to Secure Recognition of the Union By the American Sheet

Pittsburg, April 16.—The close of the second day of the strike at the W. Devoes Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel company at McKeesport shows a condition of affairs that forbodes a stubborn fight between the company and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, including the possible shut-down of every union plant in the country controlled by the company.

The fight is being made by the amalgamation for the recognition of the union, and President Shaffer's announcement that all the company's mills will be called out may receive sanction at the meeting of the advisers and which has been called for tomorrow. Secretary Sweeney, head of the labor bureau of the company will be present at this meeting to present the company's side of the matter

stud to the company that the McKeesport plant was not closed indefinitely rather than recognizing the union, adhered to. President Shaffer's attitude will demand that the entire attitude of the amalgamated association be pitted against the sheet company as a whole.

The status of the strike tonight is that only two departments of the mill are still working, the hot blast hammer shop. The scrubbing mill is working today but its workmen to the number of 125 joined the strikers and tomorrow will be idle.

The mayor of McKeesport has taken the precaution to have the mill and town policed with a large extra force but up to the present not the slightest disturbance has occurred. The sheet company apparently has no intention of trying to fill the strikers' places and the men seem content to allow their

LETTER CARRIERS MAY

WEAR SHIRT WAISTS

Washington, April 18.—The following order, drafted by Superintendent Machen of the free delivery service with a view to relieving letter carriers throughout the country of wearing the heavy uniform coats and vests during the summer, was signed today by Postmaster General Smith:

"Ordered, That section 331 of the amended postal laws and regulations in relation to the free delivery service be

and the same hereby is amended by adding the following:

"Shirt Waist. During the Heated Term—Postmasters may permit letter carriers to wear a neat shirt waist or neat fitting blouse instead of coat and vest, the same to be made of light gray chambray gingham, light gray chevrol or other light gray washable material to be worn with turn-down collar, cuffs and a bent belt, all to be uniform at each office."

REORGANIZATION OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATIONS

Pittsburg, April 18.—The reorganization of the Carnegie corporations was effected today at a meeting of the stockholders and the Morgan syndicate interests assumed control. As showing the changes made in the officials and directorate, the following statement is issued by the corporation:

"Pittsburg, April 18, 1901.

"The postponed annual meeting of the stockholders of the Carnegie com-

of these members of the board:

"George Lunder, A. H. Peacock, L. C. Phillips, James Gayley, W. B. Dickson."

"The following gentlemen were elected members of the board of directors of the Carnegie Steel company:

"W. E. Corey, James B. Reed, E. E. Gary, J. E. Schwab."

"The directors of the Carnegie Steel company elected the following officers

April 18, 1901, and the following board of directors elected:

"C. M. Schwab, E. H. Gary, W. E. Corey, J. B. Dill, W. B. Blackburn.

"The directors of the Carnegie company elected the following as officers: W. C. McCausland, treasurer.

"Thomas Lynch, president of the F. C. Frick Coke company, has been elected

W. E. Bailey, president; W. J. Blackburn, secretary, and treasurer.

"The directors of the Carnegie Steel company met in Pittsburgh today and received and accepted the resignations of Steel corporation as general manager and all other properties of the constituent companies of the United States Steel corporation with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

BAILEY MURDER CASE

An Important Trial Begun at Boulder and Promises to Be a Long One.

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, April 18.—The trial of the six men charged with the murder of N. E. Bailey at Eldora on November 18 last, was begun in the district court here this morning. Every seat in the court room was occupied and not even standing room was available. The six defendants came into the court room together and took seats on the right side of their attorneys. The defendants

company, where a strike has been in progress that hereafter no union labor would be employed by that concern.

In addition there was a notice that the same stringent action had been taken by the following similar companies: The Keystone company, of Philadelphia; the Fallis, of Sag Harbor; the Crescent, of Newark. The notices stated that the companies had formed a combine against the employment of union labor.

EPWORTH LEAGUE BATES.

Del Monte, Cal., April 18.—The Transcontinental Passenger Association opened a week's meeting here this afternoon and will continue in attendance. The chairman of the

Hawell, Michael O'Neil, William Mitchell and Martin Wolf. They are represented by Attorneys Estich and Wolff, while the state is represented by Attorneys Patton and Andrews. Judge Bennett is presiding over the case.

cases separately, but an agreement was reached whereby a consolidation was effected and only one trial will be made. The trial promises to be a long one, as the prosecution named 66 witnesses and the defense 48. The entire \$4 swore that they were too poor to attend the trial and the consequence is that the county must pay their witness fees, and board while they are in jail, making it a very expensive. A large crowd of Eldora citizens are attending the trial. It is the supposition that it will take a number of days to collect the jury.

STRIKE OF SWITCHMEN

switchmen, employees in the Lackawanna railroad yard in this city quit work today because two of their number, Michael Tierlity and Patrick Toomey, were discharged. Yardmaster B. E. Kane told the dispatchers the two men, and

positions. When John Murray refused to instruct the new men he was discharged. Thomas Timlin of the Switchmen's union was also discharged for refusing to sign a statement of loyalty to the General Superintendent. Clark says in the day and asked for a reason for Herndon's discharge. He was told that he was informed that their services were unsatisfactory to the company and their discharge did not surprise him. Clark states that the men will not be reinstated and that the question of their membership in their brotherhood will be left to the local union.

Three hundred switchmen from Scranton and vicinity were in session tonight in the Grand Central hotel, discussing the proposition of calling out the switchmen on the whole system from the Colorado and Pacific coast to the

two leaders of the Snake head are again at work advising their people to continue to oppose the government in the matter regarding their tribal affairs.

PRESIDENT PATTON'S TRIP.
Princeton, N. J., April 18.—President Francis L. Patton left Princeton today on a ten days' trip to the west to visit the University of California. The University has ever made a trip as few west as this in the interest of the university. On Friday he will visit the University of Washington. He will also will be the guest of the Cathedral city of Denver. He will be entertained by the Princeton club of Colorado.

BREAKER BOYS STRIKE.

not give out anything that was done at the meeting and the members who were present declared that they were sworn to secrecy.

FIGHTING UNION LABOR.
Newport, Ky., April 18.—A notice was today posted on the doors of the factory at the Wadsworth Watch Case

boys employed at the Prospect mine, the Lehigh Valley Coal company went on strike this morning because one of their number was discharged. This necessitated the shutting down of the breaker, also the Oakwood, Midvale, Wyomissing and Port Bowdley mines, the coal from which is sent through the Prospect breaker.

SUCCESSOR TO THRONE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY

Crown Prince Frederick William Attracts German Interest.

Berlin, April 15.—Crown Prince Frederick William tonight proceeds to Vienna in acceptance of an invitation from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. During the crown prince's visit a number of festivities, lasting several days and including parades and a large court ball will be held in his honor.

Emperor Francis Joseph, during his last stay in Berlin, and more recently at Munich, during the celebrations March 12, attending the eighteenth birthday of the prince regent at Bavaria, conceived an extraordinary affection for the crown prince, which he has since testified upon a number of occasions. The emperor of Austria is especially pleased with the crown prince's modest, frank and unaffected bearing.

Shortly after the crown prince returned from Vienna he will go April 24 to Bonn on the Rhine, there to be met by the emperor. Emperor William, his father, will accompany him to Bonn. The matriculation of the crown prince will take place at a solemn ceremony. The emperor intends to stay several days at Bonn. The crown prince will stop at a hotel there until the villa, which the emperor has bought from Professor Pinker and which has been thoroughly renovated, is ready for occupancy. The crown prince will join the students corps called "Borussia" (the Latin name for Prussia) of which Emperor William was once a member.

The Turkish ambassador to Germany, Tefik Pasha, will dine with the emperor tomorrow.

Emperor William is expected at Hamburg next Monday there to greet the returned and wounded German soldiers from China. On April 18 the emperor will proceed to Kiel to witness the entrance of his son, Prince Adolf, into the German navy.

It is admitted in official circles that the majority of the indemnity claims have been formulated at Peking, but not all, so it is impossible to state the amount of the total to be demanded. Officials deny that Dr. Steudel, formerly German consul general at Shanghai and now director of the colonial department, last month went to London to assist in negotiating the conclusion of negotiations regarding the indemnity to be demanded of China. The statement published in the American press that Germany is making an exorbitant claim for indemnities is energetically denied in official circles and officials assured the representative of the Associated Press that Germany's claim is below that of France or Russia.

The Rhine continues to rise and at Mannheim twenty-four feet of water is reported. The inhabitants of the Middle Rhine country are making preparations to escape the flood. The river is rising because of a number of small towns in the lower Rhine district. The small town of Tolkenheim, near the emperor's estate at Cadenheim, will be assigned a battalion of troops as a precaution in order to afford the emperor's military guards when he is at Cadenheim.

At the trial at Elberfeld, of Chief of Staff Surgeon Schramm charged with freeing, for a financial consideration, the sons of wealthy families from military service, the accused was found guilty. The conviction of the trial has been postponed until next Tuesday. In the meantime the authorities have discovered new cases of like character. As a result, Dr. Schramm, of Cologne, has been turned and will be tried on charges similar to those brought against Schramm.

The German authorities have been making extensive trials and experiments since March 1, near Lindau, on Lake Constance, with a new type of submarine torpedo boat. The inventor, a Bavarian, is charged with the construction of the boat. The boat, built by the navy department, preserves silence concerning the result of the experiments, but it is ascertained that the trials have been so far successful.

From official statistics it is learned that crime among adults in Prussia is decreasing, while juvenile crime is increasing. One-fourth of the criminals sentenced in Prussia were drunkards, and of 5,300 prisoners in the penitentiaries, 1,100 were Poles.

An inquiry made among the recruits for the German army by a number of officers, showed the existence of gross ignorance in the majority of those examined regarding public personnel and events. One of the recruits, twenty-one years of age, was unable to give an answer when questioned as to who was the emperor of Germany. Twenty-two of the recruits questioned designated the emperor as a great general, nine called him a renowned field marshal, six thought him to be minister of war, while fourteen of the recruits were approximately correct. Several thought the late Prince Bismarck was emperor, a great poet, translator of the Bible, etc.

An amusing warfare has broken out between the Kreuz Zeitung and the Kleines Journal about the real sentiments and the political, social and religious views of the Kaiser.

The Kleines Journal says the Bremen incident had no impression upon the emperor, who is as gay and energetic as before. The Kreuz Zeitung maintains the contrary. Both papers are read by the emperor and they are working their articles so as to appeal to the emperor himself for a decision of the controversy.

BUTTE MINES CLOSED BY LABOR TROUBLES

Butte, Mont., April 15.—A special to the Miner from Anaconda says: Six weeks ago 90 members of the Machinists union, employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining company at this place, went on strike for a nine hour day at 45 cents an hour. Today they are still affected by the trouble, with indications pointing to a prolonged struggle. The Machinists union has joined the strikers and as a result the foundry department of the Anaconda company is closed.

Since the strikers' interview with President Scullion, of the Anaconda mining property, in which they were told that no more concessions would be offered, the union men have assumed a more aggressive attitude and played at the foundry for several days this morning. The machinists employed by the Butte, Anaconda and Butte railway have made similar demands. Master Mechanic Harvill demanded an answer within five hours. Three or four Butte mines have closed down as a result of the trouble.

ELECTRIC CAR JUMPED CURVE

Motorman and a Number of Passengers Injured in Cripple—Brakes Failed.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, April 13.—A serious accident resulted this morning from the failure of an air brake on one of the electric cars of the high line of the C. & C. D. R. R. to perform its duty. There were about 20 passengers on the car, and of this number five were more or less seriously injured. Eleven got off with scratches and slight bruises. The injured are: J. J. McClure of Altman, dangerous injuries to back and head. J. E. Cameron, of Denver, jaw and right hand badly cut by broken glass. Pat Carnody of Midway, serious injuries to head, back and right leg. Fred Fisher, badly cut about the head and face, and nose broken. W. E. L. L. L. sustained injuries to her hip and other slight injuries. Mrs. E. A. Rogers of Portland, who was accompanied by her four children, was cut about the head and is thought to have sustained internal injuries. Mrs. Clarence O'Rourke of Portland, was accompanied by three children, one a 10-months-old child, and all escaped with slight bruises. J. D. Wright of Altman, suffered bruises on face and head. R. Rose of Cameron, was not seriously hurt. Laney Horn, a Postal Telegraph messenger boy, jumped from the car at Third street and Myers avenue and escaped unhurt. Charles Mice of Summit, suffered slight bruises.

The car "Grace" was due at the Cripple Creek depot on Second street and Main avenue at 10:17 a. m. When under the Poverty gulch trestle of the Midway Terminal road, the brakes refused to work and in a moment the car was beyond the control of Motorman C. W. McKee. The car started down the four per cent grade at a frightful rate of speed, but was partially controlled by Conductor Daner and the motorman, who united in applying all their strength to the hand brake.

The passengers by this time realized the danger that threatened them, and four of them, one an unknown woman, risked their lives by jumping. The truck mud in the streets probably saved them from serious injuries.

As the car neared the sharp curve it started to skid. It was seen that it

could not keep the track if it continued its speed, 20 miles per hour. The big car struck the curve and almost immediately the trucks and the car separated. The body of the car turned over on its side and remained stationary.

Inside the car was one confused and shrieking mass of tangled humanity. Willing hands immediately rushed to the rescue and the injured were removed from the wreckage and taken to places of safety where doctors attended to them. Of all those injured, J. J. McClure of Altman, is the only one a serious condition. He is at the Sisters' hospital and has a good chance for recovery.

It was the car "Grace" that about three years ago made a runaway when from the summit of Gold Hill. At that time it struck the car "Clement" that was ascending the hill and the impact, starting the latter to wreck, swept down Poverty gulch and along the road. The car "Grace" jumped down. Although traveling at a high rate of speed, there were no fatalities and all the passengers jumped in time.

The damage to the car today will reach \$200.

THE CUBAN CONVENTION ADOPTED A COMPROMISE

Havana, April 13.—At the opening of today's secret session of the constitutional convention Senor Nunez stated that the convention either reject or accept the Platt amendments, as the resolution of today's meeting was not a formal declaration and was misleading. The conservatives considered that the resolution practically rejected the amendments, while radicals and the radical press maintained that it did not. Senor Nunez therefore asked that a vote be taken. This was opposed by the radicals who have at all times refused to stand on the point and as a split was threatened among the radicals, a compromise was suggested, and that a commission be sent to Washington to negotiate the best possible agreement with the president.

This commission will not be authorized to settle the question of relations between the United States and Cuba but will report back to the convention.

Fire in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., April 15.—Fire tonight destroyed the umbrella hand factory of the United States Chemical Wood company on Monroe avenue. Loss \$50,000.

Boston and Montana Dividend.

New York, April 13.—The directors of the Boston and Montana Mining Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of \$5 per share and an extra dividend of \$5 per share.

WESTERN HORSE SHOW MEETINGS

Route Is Via Glenwood Through Royal Gorge to Denver.

THEN TO COLORADO SPRINGS Greater Part of Two Days Will Be Spent Here--Journey Resumed Via Pueblo Where Short Stop Will Be Made.

Denver, April 13.—Representatives of local horse show associations from many cities of the south and west met this evening at the Brown Palace hotel and organized the Southern Western Horse Show Circuit association. The following board of governors was chosen:

Eugene May, New Orleans; Harry P. Johnston, Memphis; Frank Fellows, Springfield, Mo.; M. Wells, Jefferson City, Mo.; E. A. Thayer, Glenwood Springs; George Bernard, Colorado Springs; Dr. Sherman Williams, Denver; D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Ia.; J. Dunn, Olatum, Kan.; W. T. Van Brunt, St. Joseph, Mo., and John R. Gentry, St. Louis.

C. E. Stubbs, of Denver, was elected president; George L. Golding, Denver, vice president, and George E. Palmer, Idaho Springs, Colo., secretary and treasurer.

The dates assigned for the various cities included are as follows:

New Orleans, May 1 to 4; Memphis, Tenn., May 5 to 11; Springfield, Mo., May 12 to 18; Jefferson City, Mo., May 19 to 25; Jefferson City, Mo., May 26 to 31; Glenwood Springs, Colo., July 23 to 28; Colorado Springs, August 20, 21, 22; Denver, September 3 to 8; Des Moines, Ia., September 11 to 14; Olatum, Kan., September 15 to 18; St. Joseph, Mo., October 1 to 5; Kansas City, Mo., October 21 to 26; St. Louis, October 28 to November 2.

Special to the Gazette.

Flour, April 13.—The body of J. P. Allen, who was killed in the rock slide at Adelate Thursday night will be interred in Highland cemetery tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The second burial will be under the direction of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and local lodge of the Red Men.

The new board of city aldermen will meet on Monday evening. The board is composed of Mayor John A. Donald, Aldermen first ward; Tom Blunt and H. L. Rice, aldermen second ward; and Fred Williams, alderman third ward. One of the holdovers from last term, Oliver Leigh, who is now in Oregon, has tendered his resignation and this leaves a vacancy which will be filled until Monday night.

Aman Moore, of the Portland Cement company has just returned from a trip to the east. After remaining in the city until Monday he will depart for Washington to attend the National Convention of the Portland Cement Association. Mr. Moore will be on his way back to Oregon looking to the construction of a million dollar cement plant on the Pacific coast, probably not far from San Francisco.

Miss Mary Lyons, a native of Jerusalem, will deliver an address at the M. E. church tomorrow evening. She has been a missionary to the Mohammedans of Egypt and was successor to Annie Varnant, pioneer missionary at Port Said, Egypt. She has been in Canon City for the past week where she has been visiting a number of the churches. Tomorrow morning she will address the convicts in the chapel of the state penitentiary.

Protection was instituted in this city this evening with a membership of 136. The new order was launched in Nebraska about a year ago with ex-Governor Porcut as president of the national organization.

The new 25,000-gallon reservoir which is being built by the city just south of the city will be completed in 18 months. It is from 20 to 25 feet deep in the center and is 800 feet long by 600 feet wide. It is worked entirely on the automatic principle. The water is pumped into the reservoir and into the pipe which leads to the city, or it can be emptied without the aid of the other by means of a pipe which conveys the water to a nearby creek, and it so constructed that when it becomes full it cannot overflow, but will run into this channel. It will cost, when completed, about \$4,500. The present facilities the city can store 75,000 gallons of water. This amount includes the reservoir, which was made about two years ago, and which has a capacity of 50,000 gallons.

Only a Scuffle.

London, April 13.—Subsequent information has been received from the London press regarding the statement published in the Daily Express, this morning that the Moslem population of Adachi Island had rebelled and that sixteen of the rebels had been killed and five wounded by the troops, is to effect that the trouble was in reality a scuffle between sailors in which one was wounded.

Dominion Duties.

Santo Domingo, Island of Santo Domingo, April 13.—Via Haytian cable.—The Dominican Congress has decreed that the duties and taxes on the country shall be free of export duty, beginning May next. The small charge for the redemption of bank notes still remains. It is probable that import duties will be reduced. The country is quiet.

A Belated Dispatch.

Washington, April 13.—Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, has received by way of Seattle, a dispatch from St. Michael, dated Feb. 12, saying that everybody at the place and that everybody was well in that part of Alaska. The message was carried by courier from St. Michael to Port Moberg, which accounted for the two months delay.

WHAT'S DOING IN FLORENCE

New Aldermen Take Office Monday--City Reservoir Is Nearly Completed.

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Rock Island Rumor.

Chicago, April 13.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: Dispatches received here announce that W. H. and J. H. Moore, of the Diamond Match Company, have obtained control of the Rock Island system. They are said to have bought an enormous amount of Rock Island stock during the last few days, and to have been responsible for the recent rise in Rock Island.

R. R. Cable, chairman of the Rock Island board of directors, when shown the dispatch, said that it was news to him. He had heard nothing about it and if anything of the kind was going on he thought he would have been informed of it. Anybody could buy Rock Island stock, said Mr. Cable, but to get a controlling interest was not so easy a task.

Carnival at Dawson.

Victoria, B. C., April 13.—Dawson sports are arranging a big carnival to be held at Dawson, beginning July 1 and lasting a week. There will be horse races, trap shooting, and if it can be arranged a bout between Sharkey and another prizefighter. The prizes offered will be large enough to take men from the outside to the Klondike.

Sawmill Burned.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 12.—The sawmill of the Foley-Sloan Lumber company at Lake Minn., was burned tonight. Loss \$75,000.

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ASHOOTING AT COLUMBIA

Prominent Citizens of South Carolina Involved in Tragedy.

Columbia, S. C., April 13.—Captain John J. Griffin, commercial agent of the Norfolk and Western railroad, was shot to death this afternoon in the rooms of Major Barnard B. Evans, in this city. The arrest of Major Barnard B. Evans, subsequently was a sensational. The two were alone and the occupants of the adjoining apartments were at dinner. Major Evans, a prominent physician, saying that a man was hurt in the room. Dr. W. Gibbs found Captain Griffin lying in a dying condition and speechless, on Major Evans' bed. A 44-caliber Colt's revolver bullet had entered just above the left nipple.

When Dr. Gibbs announced Griffin was dying he declares that Evans, who had been drinking heavily, became excited and exclaimed that Dr. Gibbs lied; that Dr. Gibbs, and not he, himself, had killed Griffin. The physician, under pretext of replacing a broken instrument, managed to get out of the room. Dr. Gibbs then called the police and declared that he should not do so.

Dr. Gibbs summoned the police, and they were refused admission until J. E. Erasmus, a cousin of Evans, arrived and demanded the admission and submission to the officers.

Evans struck Judge Gary and was taken to jail in a state of hysteria, having declared that Griffin had taken his own life.

In the room were evidences that one or both of the men had been drinking. As to this there is no reason why Griffin should have killed himself or Evans should have shot him.

The dead man's face was bruised on both sides, and there was an abrasion on the bridge of the nose. His cane, clotted with blood, was several feet from where the blood marks indicated that the fatal shot had taken effect. The right forearm of the dead man showed powder burns, but none was noticeable in the neighborhood of the wound.

Captain Griffin served in the Confederate army with a company from Marion, Ga., and after the war entered the railroad service. He held the position of general freight agent of the Norfolk and Western, Virginia and Georgia, and subsequently went to the Norfolk and Western. Two years ago he was assigned to this territory.

Evans, a son of Brigadier General N. G. Evans and a nephew of Major General Mart W. Gary of the Confederate army. He is a brother of former Governor John G. Evans, who was elected governor in 1890, and was himself in the Havana postoffice department at that time. He is well known in military and political circles.

NO STRIKE ON THE JERSEY CENTRAL ROAD

New York, April 13.—It was announced by officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey tonight that the company had come to an agreement with its engineers and firemen. The conference which brought about this result was held between representatives of employees of the road and General Supt. O. L. Hansen and Division Superintendent Wenzel. The wages of the engineers and firemen were increased but the telegraphers and train hands did not fare so well. The telegraphers were told that they will be treated as liberally as their fellow workers in the railroad industry. The roads and the train hands are to have another conference.

After the conference Timothy Shea, secretary of the firemen, in Jersey City, announced that there would be no strike on the Jersey Central road.

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A BANK IN VERMONT WRECKED BY THE CASH ERROR

Washington, April 13.—The comptroller of the currency today appointed T. Sullivan, of this office, a temporary receiver of the Vermont National Bank of Vergennes. Vt. Bank Examiner Frank L. Fish, during an examination of the bank on April 3, discovered a shortage of \$25,000 in the cash account, and investigation which has been conducted by Special Examiner John H. Cunningham, indicates a total embezzlement by the cashier, D. H. Lewis, of \$90,000.

Vergennes, Vt., April 13.—The Vermont National bank went into the hands of John Sullivan as receiver at 12 o'clock this afternoon. The exact amount of the shortage is not made public here, but it is intimated that the entire stock will be wiped out and in addition the stockholders will be heavily assessed. It is not likely the depositors will lose.

Special Examiner Cunningham was asked for particulars tonight but he declined to say a great deal, merely remarking that Cashier Lewis had deceived the officers of the bank and the officers were responsible for the loss. Mr. Lewis is very well-known throughout the state; has been a member of both branches of the state legislature, and was a candidate for state treasurer. He remains at home and has turned over the officers of the bank his entire holdings of stock and negotiable property. His sureties are estimated at \$200,000. The men who have signed his bond are believed to be good for the full amount.

AMERICAN PROPOSITION REGARDING INDEMNITY

Washington, April 13.—There is reason to believe that the terms of the American proposition touching the distribution of the indemnity funds between the powers is found in a suggestion that the allotment be made upon the basis of the number of troops actually employed by each power in the relief of the legation. By this method the forces brought into China since the occupation of Peking are disregarded as being entirely unnecessary to secure any lawful and unambiguously desired end. On this basis Great Britain would rank first, Japan next, the United States third and so on.

Berlin, April 13.—The correspondent of the Associated Press hears tonight from an authoritative source that the Chinese indemnities for war expenses and the claims of private individuals and missions, have been fixed as follows:

Russia, 360,000,000 marks (about \$50,000,000); France, 260,000,000 marks (about \$35,000,000); Germany, 240,000,000 marks (about \$32,000,000); Italy, 180,000,000 marks (about \$24,000,000); Japan, 160,000,000 marks (about \$21,000,000); and the United States, 140,000,000 marks (about \$19,000,000).

EARLY SPRING CROP OF TALES FROM THE KLONDIKE

Victoria, B. C., April 13.—Telegrams received from Dawson on the steamer Amur, which arrived this afternoon, tell of excitement at Nome over the richness of the gravel in the big dumps which were taken from beneath the ice. They were giving 10 cents to the pan. A quart claim gave \$30.

A rich strike is also reported at Helikiv from the upper Pelly. F. Brown, an old Comstock silver miner, gives a story to the Dawson News of the finding of a rich strike of silver within eight days' travel of Dawson.

SEEKING WARRANTS FOR ARREST OF LYNCHERS

Leavenworth, Kas., April 13.—Alfred Alexander, father of Fred Alexander, the negro who was burned at the stake for the alleged assault and murder of Miss Carrie Forbes, and for the assault on Miss Ross, has filed information with the county attorney against a number of those participating in the burning and asks for a warrant for their arrest on the charge of murder.

The attorney is seeking warrants with names under the law passed by the last state legislature. This examination is conducted in the nature of a star chamber hearing, and already ten or twelve witnesses have been examined. About twenty more witnesses are to be examined before the county attorney decides whether he shall issue warrants or not.

Both the county attorney and Alexander refuse to give the names of the witnesses or the nature of the testimony, indicating the result of the investigation which is to be continued on Monday.

The news of the investigation and the prospective result of a warrant causing great excitement in the city. Many among those who were clamorous for the punishment of Alexander were learned tonight that Alexander will ask for warrants for William Forbes whom he accuses of setting a trap for him and one of the city officials.

Cotton Mills Closed.

Fall River, Mass., April 13.—About 17,000 employees of the cotton mills in this city were notified today that there would be no work next week. The suspension will be the most general of any since the decision to curtail production was made. About 10,000 men, women and children, owning some forty mills, nearly the number in the syndicate agreement will stop. This will decrease the production by 30,000 pieces and means a loss in wages to the operatives of about \$100,000.

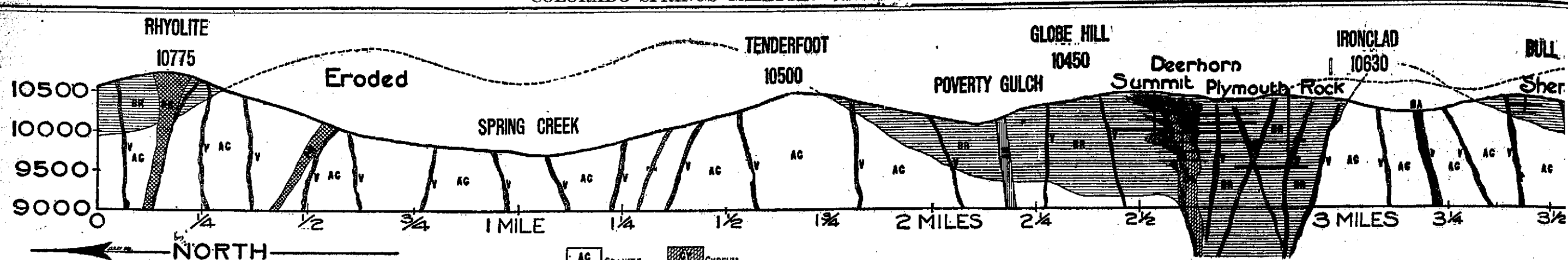
Lowell, Mass., April 13.—The 3,000 operatives of the Massachusetts Cotton mills here were notified today not to return to work until April 23. The plant will be closed on account of the lack of raw cotton. The present stock of raw cotton here has held out for four days of the operations for an indefinite time. In all 6,000 operatives will be idle in this city next week.

The platform hat, with an underpinning, plain facing of white satin or white satin, and a single row over the crown, is the latest fashion. It is much better than the old-fashioned hat, and is a very stylish and becoming hat. The style is of the Spanish type. The hat is of a very light color, and is very becoming to the face. The hat is of a very light color, and is very becoming to the face. The hat is of a very light color, and is very becoming to the face.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD ILL

New York, April 13.—General Butler, one of the most distinguished survivors of the civil war, is lying dangerously ill at his home in this city.

Richard Lloyd, of Colorado Springs, is also here looking over several properties.

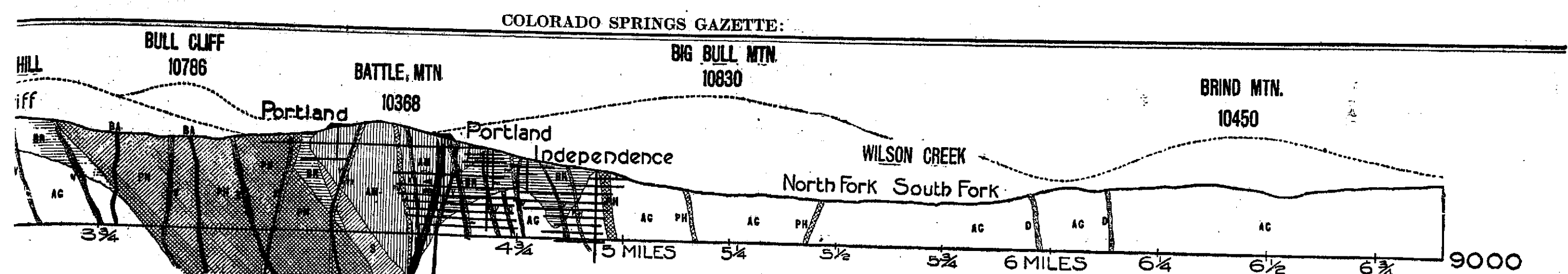
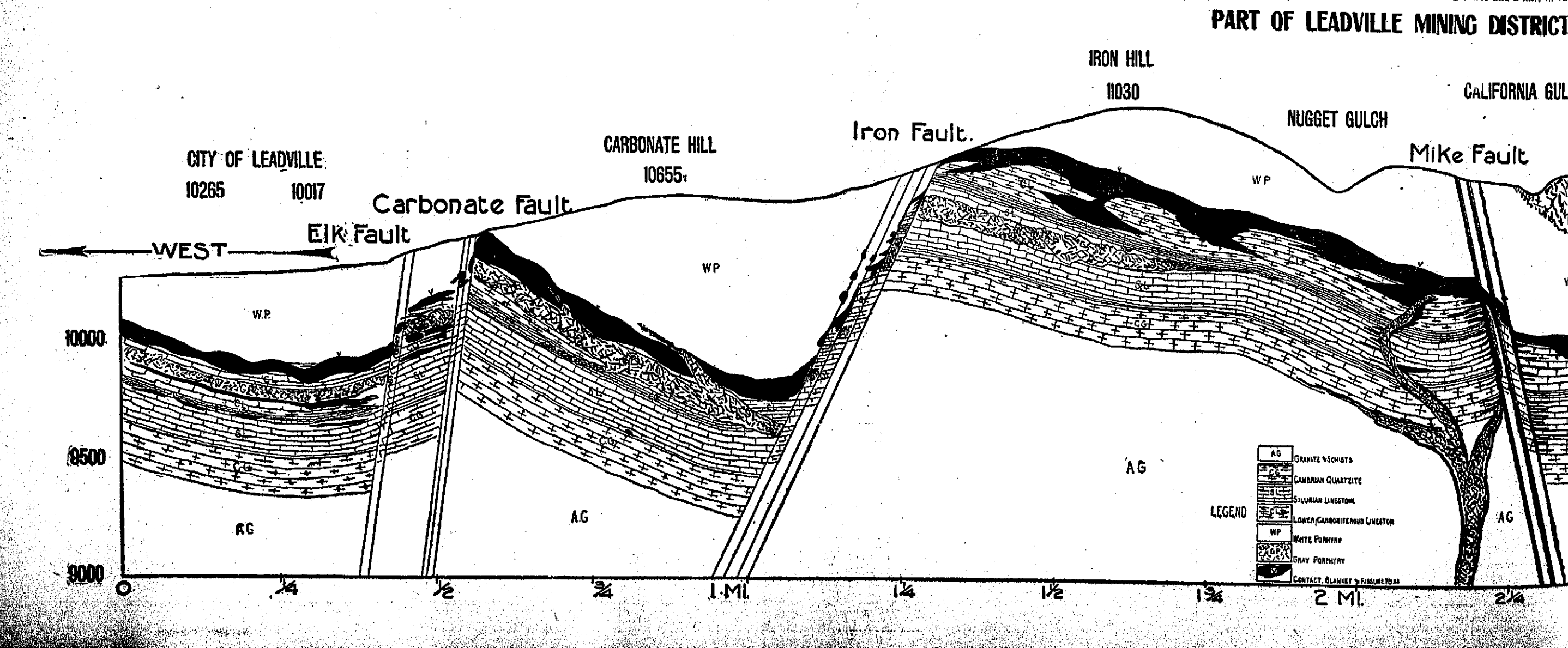


LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF CRIPPLE CREEK MINING COURSE OF SECTION S. 19 E.

A Lecture Delivered at Colorado College THE CRIPPLE CREEK AND LEADVILLE MINING DISTRICTS

By MR. CHARLES J. MOORE

THE FIFTH lecture of the annual course of public lectures of the Colorado College was given by Mr. Charles J. Moore, on the Cripple Creek and Leadville Mining Districts of the State of Colorado. The lecture was given in the auditorium of the Colorado College on the afternoon of April 2. Mr. Moore is the consulting engineer of the Portland mine and is well-known as a mining expert of the highest authority. His lecture, therefore, drew a large and intelligent audience, and one in which many prominent mining men were present. The lecture was given in the auditorium of the Colorado College on the afternoon of April 2. Mr. Moore is the consulting engineer of the Portland mine and is well-known as a mining expert of the highest authority. His lecture, therefore, drew a large and intelligent audience, and one in which many prominent mining men were present. The lecture was given in the auditorium of the Colorado College on the afternoon of April 2. Mr. Moore is the consulting engineer of the Portland mine and is well-known as a mining expert of the highest authority. His lecture, therefore, drew a large and intelligent audience, and one in which many prominent mining men were present.

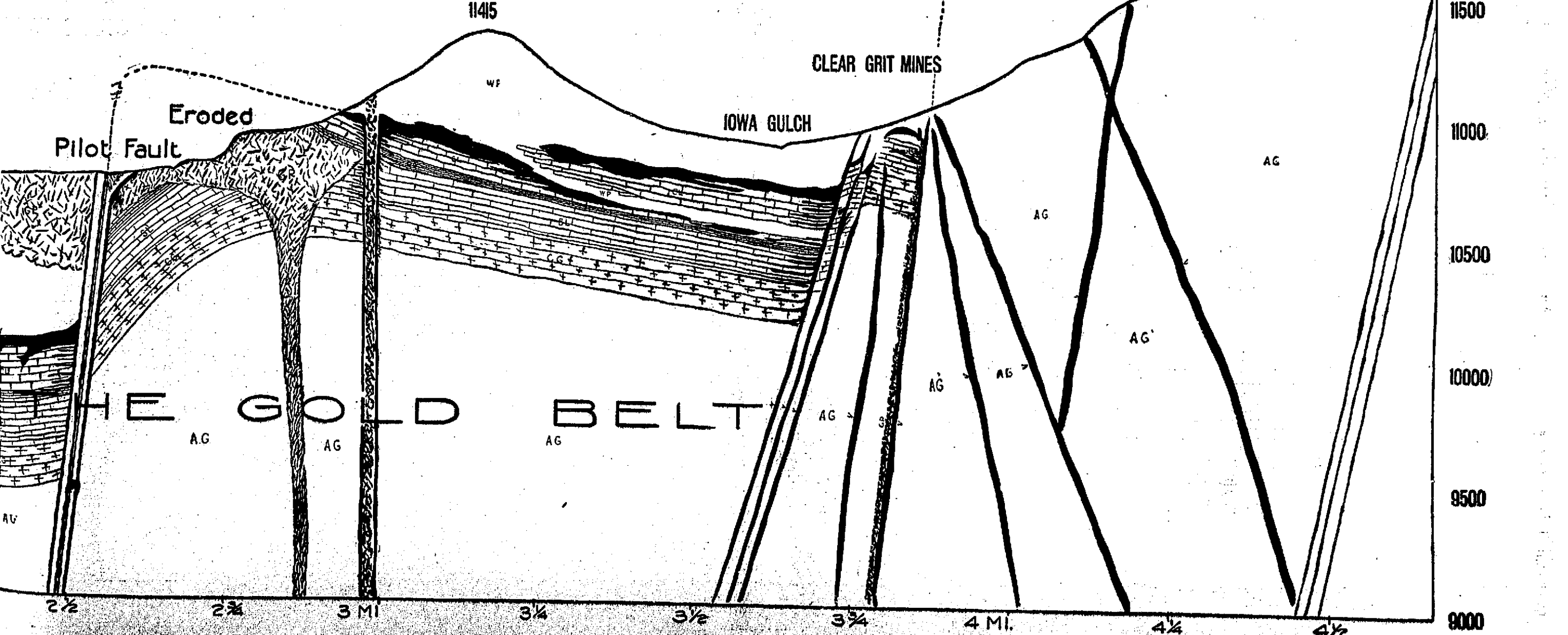


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WILCOX OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

VINCENT KING POLICE CHIEF

Appointed by the Mayor at Last Night's Meeting.

BATY FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Former Chief Is Again Placed in the Position--Council Approved All Appointments.

- Mayor Vincent King, at his last night's meeting, appointed the following officers:
- Mayor Vincent King
 - Aldermen First ward..... W. H. McIntyre and E. R. Clark
 - Aldermen Second ward..... H. S. Harts and Francis Capell
 - Aldermen Third ward..... J. C. St. John and A. L. Patton
 - Aldermen Fourth ward..... William Manning and W. C. Stark
 - Aldermen Fifth ward..... J. H. Madden and R. H. Ashworth
 - City Attorney..... John W. Sheafor
 - City Clerk..... K. M. McMillan
 - City Treasurer..... Moses T. Hale
 - City Engineer..... E. W. Case
 - City Auditor..... L. S. Harris
 - Chief of Police..... Vincent King
 - Chief of Fire Department..... E. E. Baty
 - Street Commissioner..... T. F. Thomas
 - City Physician..... P. O. Hanford
 - Market Master..... R. H. Custer
 - President of the Council..... W. H. McIntyre
 - Water Commissioner..... E. W. Davis
 - Water Superintendent..... J. A. Hopkins
 - Building Inspector..... E. G. Coray
 - Plumbing Inspector..... William Friend
 - City Sexton..... Delos Powell
 - Police Magistrate..... W. L. Boatright
 - Council Member of Health Commission..... Dr. J. H. Madden
 - Assistant City Engineer..... Will D. Waltham
 - City Stenographer..... G. B. Hall
 - City Stenographer..... George E. Moore
 - Chairman, Police Committee..... Francis Capell
 - Chairman, Fire Committee..... W. C. Stark

MONUMENT.

Father Dyer, well known all over Colorado as the "Pioneer Preacher" is very feeble and it is thought he will not survive very long.

Mr. Powell, sabbath school missionary of the Presbyterian church in Canon City, will visit the monument school on May 5.

Will Walker returned to Jarvis Military Institute on Sunday.

Edward B. Gittings and son William left last Tuesday for Forest Grove, Oregon, where he will visit for several months with his sister, Mrs. Boldrich.

Mrs. Woodworth was in Denver during the past week.

Mrs. Lamar of Greenland was in town with her little daughter who is receiving medical treatment.

Mr. J. P. Riggs has his cattle on the Lantry ranch.

Mrs. Edna Gallely is ill at her home.

Prof. Jones met with a serious loss, on Sunday two cows and two calves were run over by the G. & S. passenger train on the Santa Fe R. R.

Miss Maggie Hille of Table Rock received a box of Easter lilies from California.

Rev. G. W. Bell was in town on Friday and Saturday, on his way home from the Presbytery, he was detained by the bookers of the Presbytery and came up to visit with his brother, Postmaster Bell.

Mr. Geiger was in Pueblo during the past week attending the G. A. R. Encampment.

The storm of last week was in full force here from Monday until Friday.

Rotaries were out on the Santa Fe and G. & S. to keep the streets clear, and thus avoid a blockade.

During the storm there was a rear end collision on the Santa Fe siding, at Fring owing to wind blowing snow fall the streets were deserted, and had to be dug out when the storm subsided. Country roads are impassable.

Mrs. Ender made a visit to her daughter last week.

Miss Swanbeck is reported seriously ill at her home in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grier, who have been in Colorado Springs for some time, were accompanied by thunder and lightning--the harbingers of spring.

Preaching services at Table Rock on Sabbath, April 21, at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. William Boyle.

Miss Margaret Gittings has returned to Cripple Creek.

FALCON

Mr. Christian Schimp, an old time resident here, died Friday afternoon at his residence in Canon City. He had been feeling ill for some time, as he lived by himself it was not known.

Friday afternoon, realizing that he was very sick, he started to summon a doctor from Canon City, but Mr. Adam Schneider, he succeeded in getting about half way to Mr. Schneider's place when Mr. Schneider called and he returned home.

He died in a very short time after this. His body was taken to the home of Mr. L. Nitz. His niece, the Misses Schimp of Elbert, came to Canon City on Friday evening and took the remains to Elbert.

Mr. Louis Nitz accompanied them.

Mr. H. M. McEwen has been on the ground for several days.

By the time this is in print Mr. D. W. Loomis and wife will be on their way to Vancouver, Wash., where they will reside for some time.

Mr. Loomis accompanied them. Mr. Loomis formerly lived in Washington. They will be greatly missed by their many friends in this community, who think much success in their new home.

John and Frances Butler, children of Mr. J. G. Butler, have been quite sick.

BIJOU BASIN.

The roads are almost impassable now, on account of the recent storm. Business is suspended and farmers are doing nothing.

Mr. Green of Colorado Springs, agent for the New York Life Insurance company, transacted business in the Basin last week.

Mr. Whitten of Peyton, was in the Basin last Saturday.

Sidney Sunday school was well represented by Basinites Sunday.

PEYTON

Marcus E. Bradshaw has returned from a two months' visit in Kansas.

Mrs. Charles Triplett returned on Thursday morning from a two months' visit at her old home in Iowa.

N. B. Parks has rented the George H. Stone ranch and will move there in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. King of Limon, Colo., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson at present writing.

Mr. King is the manager of the Russell-Gates Mercantile Co. in Elbert.

The debate between Eastonville and Peyton was pulled off on the Saturday night, April 6. The battle lasted for nearly fifteen minutes and was decided in favor of the negative.

Merton E. Stubbs of Colorado Springs is visiting Martin S. Wolfe at present writing.

The Russell-Gates Mercantile Co. has put in a large refrigerator and will handle fresh meats and vegetables this summer, which will be a great benefit to the farmers of this community.

Rev. G. W. Bell of Eastonville, preached a very interesting sermon to a large and appreciative audience last Sunday.

The Russell-Gates Mercantile Co. are paying the following prices for farm products: Corn, 10 cents; wheat, 10 cents; potatoes, 20 cents; per pound for eggs, 10 cents; for chickens, 10 cents.

Mrs. Rose T. Nichols and her mother, Miss Dorothy Plumb, have returned after a visit of two weeks at Denver and Canon City.

Mr. Green of Colorado Springs, has been talking life insurance with our people for the past week. He represents the New York Life Insurance Co.

Burke Potter was transacting business in Colorado Springs last Tuesday.

The above is the city government of the city of Colorado Springs for the next year, so far as it is organized. The council meeting last night fulfilled the expectations of a good many people and had disappointment for a good many more.

There are yet to be appointed the mayor, chief of police, the assistant chief of the fire department, and all the subordinate officers in the fire and police departments, and the city engineer, city park-keeper and one or two other minor officers.

While there was a vast amount of routine business done during the evening, the council meeting was centered about the appointments by the mayor and the elections by the council.

Immediately upon the election of the new council, the council called for the election of a president of the council, and Mr. McIntyre, being elected unanimously, took the chair.

The council then turned to the matter of appointing the chief of police, and Mr. Vincent King was elected unanimously.

Chief of Police--Vincent King. Chief of Fire Department--E. E. Baty.

Street Commissioner--T. F. Thomas. City Physician--P. O. Hanford.

Market Master--R. H. Custer. The council then turned to the matter of appointing the assistant chief of the fire department, and Mr. Capell was elected unanimously.

The council then turned to the matter of appointing the city engineer, and Mr. Case was elected unanimously.

The council then turned to the matter of appointing the city auditor, and Mr. Harris was elected unanimously.

The council then turned to the matter of appointing the city sexton, and Mr. Powell was elected unanimously.

The council then turned to the matter of appointing the police magistrate, and Mr. Boatright was elected unanimously.

The council then turned to the matter of appointing the council member of health commission, and Dr. J. H. Madden was elected unanimously.

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The council then turned to the matter of appointing the chairman, police committee, and Mr. Capell was elected unanimously.

The council then turned to the matter of appointing the chairman, fire committee, and Mr. Stark was elected unanimously.

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REAR-ENDER NEAR PUEBLO

(From Friday's Daily.) A dozen persons were injured, one seriously, in a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, at Eden, yesterday afternoon. It was fortunate that the wreck did not result more disastrously. The smash-up was between Rio Grande train No. 10, and Santa Fe train No. 12. Among those injured on the Rock Island train were: Mrs. Ella Hayden, Colby, Kan., head of the household; E. J. Rawson, haggamgan, Kansas City, head cut; Percy Harrison, Berkeley, Cal., head cut and bruised by falling fire extinguisher.

On the Rio Grande train the following were injured: Miss Mary Feltz, Canon City, leg broken; Mrs. Fletcher, side injured and face cut; Mrs. McElroy, side injured and foot broken.

Some train men were also slightly injured and all the passengers on both trains were badly shaken up and frightened. The engines and cars were derailed and traffic was at a standstill on the road for six hours, until the tracks were cleared.

Miss Feltz was taken to Pueblo. The wreck occurred at 12:25 o'clock and just where the responsibility lies has not yet been determined. The Rock Island officials claim the blame on the crew of the Rio Grande train.

The country in the vicinity of Eden is level and the engine and cars were derailed. The Rock Island officials claim the blame on the crew of the Rio Grande train.

Rock Island train No. 10, bound south toward Pueblo, was derailed and derailed according to Conductor J. W. Usher and Engineer McCallahan, was given the right-of-way to Eden, where the north-bound Rio Grande No. 12 was supposed to wait on the double tracks to allow it to pass.

No. 3 was on time. The double tracks extend from Pueblo north to Eden. No. 2 did not slow up at Eden for orders, but proceeded onto the single track. No. 19 had almost reached Eden when the engineer and fireman saw No. 12 approaching. As quickly as possible the train was stopped, coming to a standstill almost in front of the Eden station.

Engineer McCallahan, of the Rio Grande, could not stop his train in time to prevent a collision. Just as his train crashed into the Rio Grande train, both engines jumped and all escaped injury.

Both engines, No. 3 of the Rock Island and No. 12 of the Rio Grande, were wrecked and the baggage cars on both trains were partially demolished. The first Rio Grande coach was also damaged.

When the crash came there were cries of distress from the injured and of fright from those who had escaped.

A quick stop was made and the injured were taken to that city.

The tracks were not cleared until last night. The collision between the two trains was taken to that city.

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